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GERMANY AS SHE REALLY IS

F. W. Foerster

IT IS extremely difficult for foreigners rightly to understand the new German mentality. When the second World War threatened, an Alsatian friend of mine said to me: "The cause of all our present evils is the inability to comprehend the new German mentality, formed and deformed by Prussia." It has been difficult even for many Germans themselves to foresee what was coming, in spite of the fact that Hitlerism was only the logical result of a century of German deviation from the true spirit of German history. General Schleicher said four weeks before Hitler's coming to power: "The Hitler-danger is now definitely conjured up. From this side nothing more is to be feared." While General Schleicher was blind in face of an evolution which was so carefully prepared and so clearly favoured by the whole situation in Germany, the Spanish philosopher Donozo Cortez foresaw a hundred years ago all that was coming, because he had a penetrating intuition of all the political consequences of religious disintegration in Europe. He said: "We shall see the rise of a gigantic demagogical, antichristian Empire, governed by a Plebeian of satanic greatness." It is the blindness of the *émigrés*, victims of the aggression of a revolutionary movement, that they rarely understand the deeper historical and psychological causes of the overthrow of existent régimes—an overthrow which might even have been avoided if the people in power would have taken into account the deeper needs of the time and the increasing fever in the social organism. Unhappily, foreign opinion about Germany has been greatly influenced by *émigrés* who underestimated in an almost incredible manner the force and vitality of the Nazi revolution and the psychological preparedness of the German people for it. The same happened after the Russian revolution and after the great French Revolution. As to current foreign opinion about the present state of mind in the German people, it is still influenced by many dangerous illusions which avert our eyes from the deciding realities of German life.

The demoralizing effect of the failure of German aggression against Russia is greatly exaggerated. The German people are morally much better prepared for enduring such a failure than any other nation. They are prepared by a long experience of abnegation and sacrifice; they are prepared by a penetrating propaganda, skilled in explaining difficulties without lessening the certitude of final triumph. The German people are led to regard this war as a common national enterprise which must be won at any price because defeat would be much more than a defeat: it would expose Germany to a revenge from the oppressed and exploited nations which would destroy her as a nation for a long time to come. The *Schwarze Korps*, the leading Nazi review, declared very frankly the necessity of recognizing that a defeat in this war would mean the end of Germany as a political unity. Thus speaks the bad conscience of those who are responsible for crimes which are unique in history.

Another dangerous illusion has been maintained by American writers of high intelligence, possessed of a certain knowledge of the German people: the illusion of a possible "Generals' revolution." The fact that almost all the dismissed generals have been recalled, is surely significant: it shows a solidarity of purpose and destiny which is stronger than the greatest dissensions and is able to repair even ruptures which seemed incurable.

The upholders of this hope of a "Generals' revolt" also forget the fact that those generals, even if they were willing to plan a revolt, would find almost no followers in the younger generation of Germans. For they are won over to Hitlerism, or at least are convinced that in face of the mortal danger of a German defeat any experiments whatsoever tending to divide the nation must be viewed as a crime against Germany's very existence. Let me give an example from my personal knowledge. The eldest son of a Catholic family was for five years brutally ill-treated in a concentration camp. When after his final dismissal he returned to the house of his parents, showed his wounds and pronounced himself violently against the Nazi leadership, his younger brother, an officer in the army, suddenly rose and declared that, since his brother had been confined in the camp, Germany's situation had so altered that absolute loyalty and subordination to the chosen leaders was an indispensable duty, and that he would immediately leave the room if ever the brother dared again to talk in such a manner. This younger generation tends toward a kind of military Bolshevism, which is nothing but the total application of Prussian state omnipotence to the whole body of the existing political, economic, and social problems. The individual is completely extinguished for the good of the whole (as if there could be a well-defined good of the whole without the omnipotence of personal conscience based on religion). Such a system cannot end otherwise than in the notorious "education for death." But one must not forget that this is not new. It is not Hitler: it is Prussia and is very deeply rooted in the Prussianized German soul. In the first World War the German poet Walter Flex, who fell on the Russian front, sang:

He who has sworn on the Prussian flag
Has nothing more that belongs to himself.

Is it probable that a people in arms, educated in this spirit, would organize revolution before the victory was assured? "It is forbidden" is an announcement which you find everywhere in Germany, and revolution is also "forbidden." The nullity of individual life, compared with the destiny of the nation, is also impressed on the present generation by certain symbolic customs. For instance: in the first World War the parents of a fallen soldier received a special condolatory letter from the captain of the company; today they receive only the dry and short announcement, "Your son will not return." Individual life does not count; the parents do not count: only a million of stamping boots count.

In the Talmud there is a passage on the building of the Tower of Babel: "When they dropped a stone they raised it, when a man fell, they let him lie." Surely this indifference to personal life is the doom of all godless totalitarian constructions:—but, in any case, it does not favour revolution.

Besides, there was and is in Germany a *numeric majority*, and a *dynamic minority*. To a certain extent this is the case also in other nations. But nowhere in the world is the numeric majority so weak, so intimidated, so accustomed to yield and to obey, as in Germany. Long ago Hegel said: "The people are that part of the nation which does not exactly know what it wants." This is more true of the German people than of any other people. Of course, the German masses are peaceful: they are so peaceful that they have always yielded to that caste which knows how to command, to handle men, to exert authority, and, by means of a most efficient propaganda, to penetrate the whole nation with its own primitive ideas and traditions. The young soldier of today is much more fanaticized than he was in 1914, when the people were more or less surprised by a war which had been thoroughly prepared by the leading caste. When the German columns advanced, like waves of the ocean, one after the other, against the French positions, they shouted: "Hitler, Hitler, Hitler!" This is a new Islam, prepared long since, and more dangerous than even the tanks and the *Stukas*.

In 1938, on the occasion of some manœuvres at Doeberitz near Berlin, a young officer, sitting at the lunch table, put the question to Hitler: "My *Führer*, if there should be a general war again, will the German soldier fight as well as he did in 1914?" Hitler replied: "He will fight better; for he will be fighting this time for a *Weltanschauung*"—a general view of life, a general interpretation of what is at stake, a clear definition of Germany's role in the shaping of the world's destiny.

This spiritual element is often underestimated by foreign opinion—as the Germans underestimated its working on the Russian side. Behind the German war-machine there is the whole German soul won over by Hitler. In this sense a German professor gave the following definition: "German militarism is Beethoven in the trenches."

In Frankfort a citizen was denounced for having listened to the British radio, a crime punishable by death. He discovered that it was his own son, a boy of seventeen, who had denounced him. He took the son into his room, shot him down and then shot himself. That is the drama of two generations. And it is most significant of the Roman spirit which has taken possession of the new generation. A certain spirit of revolt is found only in the elder generation, in the face of all the abnegations imposed on them. But their dissatisfaction is not at all dangerous to the régime; for the young generation keeps it down and threatens to denounce even its discreetest utterances. This is the true situation in Germany.

Of course, the Germans have not the nerves of the English. They are much more easily discouraged. They may, after a failure, even turn against Hitler. But this would be in the nature of a depression and a collapse: it would not signify a manly revision of all their convictions, a conclusion drawn from the lesson of the events. In politics, they are altogether possessed by moral insanity. Therefore they might, after a defeat, very soon turn to a new adventurer. I know of many former German soldiers who were witnesses of the terrible devastation of thirteen French departments, but who, excited and misled by nationalist propaganda, were ready three years after to march anew against France. There are four nations which are gifted for a spiritual mission and seem, just by a surplus of spiritual gift, fantasy and artistic genius, incapable of the realism and sober-mindedness necessary to build up a true state-life: the Jews, the Hindus, the Poles, and the Germans. In any case, the United Nations will find, after the war, that there is no single group in the disciplined chaos, called Germany, which can offer a reliable moral and political guarantee for official resistance to a third German conspiracy against the rest of the world.

The former German Social Democrats have offered themselves as guarantors without being in the least entitled to do so. They had a great chance after the last war, but were completely lacking in courage and consistency in their political behaviour; they are responsible for the revival of Prussian militarism and for the whole German rearmament. They had not the energy radically to clear up the situation, to tell to the German people the full truth. The money due to reparations, they allowed to be used for a gigantic propaganda, designed to drive the people back to the leadership of the men who were responsible for the first world-catastrophe. They did not venture to crush the Steel Helmets, the Hitler gangs and other nationalist organizations, while it was still possible to do so; they even covered and defended at Geneva all these groups which most clearly advocated the overthrow of the democratic constitution and the resumption of all that the treaties had taken from Germany. The whole post-war history of Germany has proved in an irrefutable manner that the middle class was politically stronger than the working class. It is therefore most dangerous to spread anew illusions about the capacity of the German Left to realize, without any military occupation, a stabilized German post-war government. For there is not the least probability that after this war the situation will offer more chances to the democratic remainder in Germany. On the contrary. After the first World War the reactionary forces came together only very slowly and required many years in order to build up their organizations and to assure their unity of action and programme. After this war one has to reckon with millions of young men, hardened and brutalized by all the barbaric acts in which they participated. They will easily be able to inaugurate anew their régime of terror against everybody working for loyal co-operation with the rest of the world; and the masses (called by Hitler "the stupid mutton-herd of the German people") will passively follow those who know how to intimidate and to promise golden fruits from a new conspiracy against the treaties.

There is no possibility, other than a long military occupation, of protecting the world and the decent part of the German people from a third world war. The great fault of the Treaty of Versailles was its complete lack of efficient means for preventing a revival of Prussian militarism. Of course, mere military occupation cannot solve the European question any more than the police can solve the crime problem; but without physical force you cannot tame the gangsters or discourage their calculations. A diabolic mentality can only be subdued by the most appropriate means. This does not imply torturing and enslaving the German people as a whole, but it means merciless suppression and vigilant tutelage to be exerted on the guilty circles and their blind followers. After this war Germany's whole economic restoration will depend on a new and well-assured relation to the world market. Therefore the United Nations can easily promise raw materials and open doors under the absolute condition that the German people consent to the most efficient international control of the manner in which they use the limited confidence reposed in them.

After the first World War a former German theologian, K. Petras, who had lost his faith, wrote a book entitled *Post Christum*. There he very frankly avowed: "Man in Germany abandons his desperate attempt to escape the law of the jungle; he throws off two thousand years of illusions and accepts in heroic resignation the law of the beast, which the other creatures obey unconsciously."

This is just the programme that Hitler tries to realize, but it is, as the above quotation very clearly shows, much more deeply rooted, and much better prepared in German intellectual tendencies, than people abroad generally realize. It is useful to know how broad the basis is, from which Hitler speaks and acts. If you know it, you will be protected against all kinds of illusions about possible German defections from Hitler or uprisings against him. And you will also be protected against the still more dangerous illusion which makes you hope that after the defeat of Hitler you will find a peace-loving Germany, well disposed for conversion to democracy, and eager to join a new world order with equal rights, justice and liberty for all.

The German poet Jean-Paul wrote more than a hundred years ago: "If you do not use your eyes for seeing, you will have to use them for weeping."

THE COURSE OF CANADIAN DEMOCRACY

D. G. Creighton

I

IT IS difficult, if not impossible, to begin a discussion of Canadian democracy with a really appropriate quotation from the works of a Canadian democratic philosopher. This odd fact itself is not without a good deal of significance. In the United States such an opening would not merely be advisable, it would practically be required. The United States has the great good fortune to possess, in the persons of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, two philosophers who set forth the fundamental bases of American democracy in extremely cogent and attractive form. The Americans have gone on paying suitable homage to these two great men ever since. They have erected monuments to the memory of Thomas Jefferson and they have followed the practical advice of Alexander Hamilton; and they are likely to continue this fine, impartial veneration for the mighty dead into an indefinite future. But in Canada we have no philosophers whose words can be honoured either by quotation or by observance. When we desire an epigram or a fine inspirational passage, we are forced to go to English or American sources. We quote Lincoln or Milton or Jefferson or Burke. We even, oddly enough, quote Junius, as the Toronto *Globe and Mail* does at its masthead. But we have no really quotable theorists of our own. Perhaps the most promising candidate is William Lyon Mackenzie, who devised a rather interesting combination of Jeffersonian democracy and Benthamism. But Mackenzie, unfortunately for his reputation, became involved in an abortive rebellion. His ideas have never been completely rescued from the discredit into which they were suddenly plunged; and it is difficult for a political philosopher to survive the continued neglect of the best people of his own country.

This complete absence of native speculation on the nature of political democracy may be simply one more example of our national inarticulateness. This dumb, patient, ox-like silence of ours on all political and social topics of general interest, including every aspect of our own affairs, has almost risen to the level of a sacred national tradition. Extremely few of us have dared to deviate from this frightened taciturnity and we have shown great inhospitality, and even marked hostility, to those who do. We should probably, therefore, have had little enough to say about our democratic institutions, even if we had created them *de novo*, in a great burst of original genius. But we have, of course, the very best of reasons for concluding that everything of value has already been said about them; for the fact is that we have created virtually none of them ourselves. It could be argued that we have borrowed all our political ideas, institutions and practices; but it would probably be more accurate, and it would certainly be more consoling, to say that we have inherited them. The inheritance, of course, comes chiefly from England. It happens to be a remarkably good, and justly celebrated, inheritance. Naturally we were so impressed with it that we did not presume to make changes. And we acquired the legacy of English democracy in a remarkably pure and unaltered form.

On the whole we established our right to this English inheritance with astonishing ease and astonishingly early. By the end of the eighteenth century, all the British North American provinces that survived the American Revolution had been granted representative institutions. These institutions, according to the often quoted remark of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, combined to produce a perfect image or transcript of the British constitution. This observation of Simcoe's is usually quoted against him by Canadian historians with the obvious intent of proving subsequently how incorrect his estimate was; but it has always seemed to me that, in all essentials, Simcoe was completely right. The British statute of 1791, to which of course he referred, gave to the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada a popularly elected legislative assembly, an appointed legislative council and an appointed executive council. Evidently we have liked these institutions. We have, in fact, been devoted to them. We have altered them extraordinarily little, and, as I hope to show, in only one major particular.

For this system contained an obvious and central defect, when judged by even the most rudimentary of democratic standards. Unquestionably there was a popularly elected assembly; but unquestionably also the scope of its activities was severely limited. A very large part of the effective government in any British North American colony in the early nineteenth century was carried on either by the imperial authorities in England or by the appointed governor and his appointed executive and legislative councillors in the colony. These various appointed officials were neither directly nor indirectly responsible for their public acts to the Canadian people; and the Canadian people had no control over them whatever. Out of this situation there naturally developed a new phase in the history of the endless problems of empire—the problem, that is, of reconciling the controls which seem appropriate to the imperial rulers with the local autonomy which appears desirable to the ruled. This problem had already appeared once on North American soil in the relations between Great Britain and her Thirteen Colonies; but the solution in this case could hardly be regarded as satisfactory from the imperialist point of view, for the Americans had disposed of the problem by throwing it up altogether, and the argument had ended in rebellion and in the disruption of the first empire.

The origin and course of that rebellion are no concern of ours here; but it is of some interest to notice the character of the democracy which the Americans established with the achievement of their independence. They went—or thought they went—back to first principles; and for them first principles meant seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English political theory. They were suspicious of all government in general; and, in particular, they were deeply suspicious of unlimited power. They insisted that all political authority was derived from the people and based on popular consent. They insisted that government was limited by the prior existence of certain natural and fundamental rights, which it was, in fact, instituted to defend and preserve. They insisted, finally, that the different spheres of government, legislative, executive and judicial, should be divided in order to prevent concentration of power, and that each of the three separate powers should be independently responsible to the will of the people. All these rights and limitations of government, all these checks and balances of governmental machinery, were set down in a constitution which was intended to be the supreme law of the land; and thus the British conception of a sovereign parliament which could do anything except the physically impossible, was completely alien to the American system from the beginning. This effort to divide and limit the powers of government, this tendency to extend and improve the control of the people, were the two features of American democracy which appeared most conspicuous, and also most objectionable, to British visitors in the early nineteenth century. America had hardly begun its history as an independent nation, when the various states began to revise their property franchises and to introduce manhood suffrage. The American electoral system was, of course, infinitely better than the British, which was not reformed until 1832; and American officials of all kinds were uniformly elected.

Now while this American pattern of democracy acquired notoriety in Europe, it won an enormous prestige in the new world. It was only natural that the first generation of reformers in Upper and Lower Canada, who lived their lives in the atmosphere of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy, should be deeply influenced by American theory and practice. In recent years, Canadian historians have given remarkably little attention to these early reformers, including their most important representative, William Lyon Mackenzie. We are far too much inclined to judge every personage in Canadian history by the somewhat over-simplified test of how much he contributed to the achievement of responsible government; and estimated by this standard Mackenzie is of no significance whatever. His interest in cabinet government was slight and intermittent; his final judgment of it was contemptuous. All that responsible government meant, he contended, was "a few talkative attorneys and land speculators as a Ministry." The truth is that he grew up in a different political faith and cherished different political objectives. When he and his fellow reformers sought to reform the undemocratic features of the provincial political system, it was only natural that they should turn to the American principle of popular election. As time wore on into the year 1837, this reliance on American principle and practice became even more evident. The very act of rebellion itself, the Declaration of the Toronto Reformers, and Mackenzie's Draft Constitution for Upper Canada, all follow the pattern of the American Revolution and the faith of American democracy. Mackenzie's thought was not entirely derivative—in fact it was a good deal less derivative than that of successors—and he showed a curious interest in economic matters and a real concern for social democracy. But, in the main, the gospel of the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837 is the gospel of John Locke according to his prophet Thomas Jefferson.

II

The defeat of the rebellions in 1837 and 1838 marks a real and important break in the history of Canadian democracy. American democratic ideas had always been regarded unfavourably by the best people in British North America, and they were now subject to all the odium of rebellion. The new generation of Canadian reformers, who directed the democratic movement in the provinces during the crucial decade of the 1840's, went back to England, as indeed the Americans had done themselves; but their quarry was very different from that which the Americans had mined two generations earlier. In the main, the Americans had found their ideas in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century British political theory; but the Canadians discovered their principles in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century British political practice. It was an important difference. The Thirteen Colonies looked to the Whigs who had led the Revolution of 1688 against James II; British North America fixed its attention upon the Whigs who preserved the cabinet and the party system against the attacks of George III. The philosopher of the American Revolution was John Locke. The Canadians did not consciously choose a philosopher, but there was an eminently suitable man available, if they had wanted one. His name, of course, was Edmund Burke; and this may in part explain the fact that Canadian historians are accustomed to quote Burke so frequently and with such evident approval. Implicitly Burke rejected the idea of the social contract and based political authority upon convention and prescriptive right. It was Burke who extolled party and party government. And it was Burke who rejected the idea of serious electoral reform, who told the electors of Bristol to mind their own business and who was driven into wild and ungovernable rage by the French Revolution.

The Canadian reformers, then, sought guidance in the usage and practice of English government as it had become in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. It would be useless and impertinent to describe this system in any detail; but it is perhaps worth while to recall some of its main features and to indicate the fashion in which they had developed. That development had been very different from the course pursued in the United States. In the Thirteen Colonies, the democratic movement had, in the main, been embodied in a popular revolt against the controls exercised by the English governing class. In Great Britain, on the contrary, the movement for self-government had centred in the opposition of the English governing class to the prerogative powers of the crown. Except for a brief period, during the Puritan Revolution, the English landed gentry and commercial magnates, who alone sat in Parliament and alone controlled local administration, had led and directed the political struggle throughout. And these grandees had captured all the important powers of the crown long before they consented to pass on much of their conquests to the people. The Revolution of 1688 really settled the struggle between crown and parliament; but it was not until 1832 that the old unreformed parliament consented to democratize itself by altering the inadequate electoral system and by liberalizing an ancient franchise which had been established almost exactly four hundred years before.

This contrast between developments in Great Britain and the United States may help to explain some of the important differences by which these two English-speaking democratic systems may be distinguished. The Americans were suspicious of government, perhaps because they thought they had been subjected to too much of it. The English parliamentarians trusted government, because they had exercised it themselves—and intended to exercise more when they had captured it from the king. Unlimited and concentrated power was anathema to the Americans; but the English leaders naturally found the idea of the sovereignty of parliament quite acceptable. The principle that government is based ultimately upon the consent of the governed is implicit in British development throughout; but the principle is explicitly stated with less frequency and less vigour than in America, and its practical implications certainly took much longer to work out. In both systems a parliament roughly representing the people was a basic feature; but it is at least possible to say that England first placed emphasis upon the sovereignty of parliament as against the king, and the United States upon the sovereignty of the people as against parliament.

In order to avoid concentration of power, the Americans divided the functions of government and compelled the chief executive to seek a separate mandate from the people; but the English Whigs avoided this direct appeal and founded their executive committee upon a majority in the House of Commons. Parties developed in both systems; but American parties have traditionally been less efficiently disciplined and less well-knit than the English; and the American representative, who still pays more than lip-service to the idea that he is the delegate of a certain section of the community, never developed the astounding sense of party loyalty that has constantly moved his English counterpart. These are some of the obvious differences in the organization of English and American democracy; and although the two systems have ultimately the same goal, they have sought to attain it by different methods of approach. For a brief period only, the English seemed to anticipate some of the doctrines of the later American Revolution; and the very brevity of this interlude marks it out from the main stream of development in Great Britain. It was during the Puritan Revolution that the people of England showed a premature interest in manhood suffrage, in fundamental liberties, in electoral reorganization, in paper constitutions which limited the authority of parliament; and very significantly this period of the Commonwealth and Protectorate is still looked back on as an odd and slightly disreputable interlude in the majestic onward career of the British constitution.

It was to this English type of development, the course of which had become plain and unmistakable by the early part of the nineteenth century, that the second generation of Canadian reformers turned for guidance. They followed the directions which they found there with great fidelity. They turned first to the problem of the executive, in exactly the same fashion as the English had done; and the solution which they discovered was entirely parliamentary in character. They began, not by writing treatises on the nature of political obligation and by framing draft constitutions for the province, but by forming a party; and with the support of this disciplined party they were able in the end to persuade the imperial authorities that the executive council of the colonial governor must be composed of men who enjoyed the confidence of the majority in the House of Assembly. In Canada, this political device has been traditionally called responsible government; but it is, of course, simply British cabinet government transplanted to colonial conditions. Thus the second generation of Canadian reformers won roughly the same position as the English Whigs had achieved during the course of the eighteenth century. Their accomplishments were similar; and, in character and opinion, they represented much the same kind of Whiggery. Robert Baldwin, who above everybody else personified the struggle for responsible government in the United Province of Canada, could scarcely be compared to Burke; for he lacked Burke's great gifts, though he certainly possessed all Burke's superabundant confidence in the sublime efficacy of party rule. But there is another possible choice; and Baldwin might be regarded as a Canadian edition of the English prime minister, Robert Walpole. He was also, of course, a nineteenth-century edition, which meant, among other things, that he was personally honourable and eminently respectable, which Walpole was not. Baldwin was a solemn, rather heavy man, with an elephantine literary style, and, apart from his "immortal principle" of responsible government, no very large programme of practical reform. But he and his friends had a very clear view of what cabinet government meant and they tightly riveted the party system on to the organization of Canadian democracy.

The Canadian Whigs had thus forced the issue of home rule; but they were not very anxious to raise an argument over the related problem of who should rule at home. They did not, for example, put forward any large plan for extending and improving the control of the people by a reform of the franchise or the electoral system. As a matter of fact, these issues rarely emerge from obscurity in Canadian history—or, at least, in Canadian history books. It would, for example, be difficult to piece together a connected story of the franchise in British North America from any of the well-known texts in Canadian constitutional and political history; and in the general index to *Canada and Its Provinces*, a co-operative work totalling a mere twenty-two volumes, the words "suffrage" and "franchise," and the phrase "electoral system," do not appear at all. These omissions, of course, can be explained, in the main, by the comparative absence of serious controversy on the subject in the past; and the absence of controversy need not be attributed to a successful conspiracy on the part of the Canadian governing class. The property qualifications for the franchise in British North America do not seem to have been very heavy and most people voted if they wanted to. But the fact remains that the property franchise continued in Canada long after it had been abolished in favour of manhood suffrage in most of the states of the American Union.

There were other anomalies in the Canadian system in the period which followed the achievement of responsible government—anomalies which must have looked very odd in North America in the mid-nineteenth century. There was, for example, the strange fact that Canada East, the future Province of Quebec, and Canada West, the future Province of Ontario, contributed an equal number of representatives to the legislative assembly of United Canada, though the population of Canada West substantially outnumbered that of Canada East. Then there was also the problem of the upper house, which was common to all British North America. Presumably the upper house, or legislative council, represented some special interest in the community; but nobody had any very clear idea of what it was. In the past, appointments to the council had been made by the crown; but now, in Leonard Tilley's realistic phrase, the crown was simply the government of the day anyway, and it had lost a little of its lustre. The movement against obviously partisan appointments became strong and the change to an elected legislative council had been completed in Prince Edward Island, and partly accomplished in the Province of Canada, by the time of Confederation in 1867.

III

The coming of Confederation offered the last great chance of removing some of these anomalies in the Canadian system and founding it on a more intelligible basis. The Canadians grasped some of these opportunities; but they let others slip away from them completely. Again they turned to British, and British imperial tradition, and they copied its usages almost too slavishly. It has been argued, of course, that American ideas and devices are prominent in the Canadian Confederation settlement; but, on examination, this argument appears chiefly to be based on the assumption that there *ought* to be American influences in Canadian federalism, apparently because the United States is a federal country and because it is situated next to the Dominion of Canada. There is no doubt that the United States is a federal country and that it is situated next to the Dominion of Canada; but these facts, though true and interesting, do not necessarily have much bearing on the problem. The chief sentiments which the Fathers of Confederation entertained with respect to the United States were a lively desire to escape being annexed and a firm determination to avoid what were popularly regarded in British North America as the mistakes of American federalism. Besides, the United States was not the only federal system with which the provinces were acquainted: they had, in fact, been long and intimately related to another organization, which, though much less systematic than the American, was definitely federal in character. This was, of course, the British Empire itself, with its central imperial parliament and its subordinate colonial legislatures. And it would not be difficult to prove that the main ideas and a good deal of the political machinery of Canadian federalism were taken over directly from the Old Colonial System of Great Britain.

Only one example of this need be noted here. It concerns the upper house, a legislative council, which was a feature common to all the legislatures of British North America. Originally, as we saw, the appointed legislative council had been established as a half-hearted, second-best colonial substitute for the House of Lords; and not unnaturally it had never found a particularly warm resting-place in the affections of British North America. The coming of Confederation presented an opportunity to rest the legislative council upon an intelligible North American basis by making it the guardian of provincial rights and interests. The Americans had tried to do this in their own case, by providing that each state of the Union, whatever its population, should have two representatives in the Senate. The Canadians looked at this example, and deliberately rejected it: the only American feature in the Canadian Senate is the name, which is Roman anyway. The Canadians did, indeed, establish a regional equality of representation in the Senate; but the senators were not to be elected, either by the legislatures or by the people, of the different provinces. They were to be appointed by the crown; and, as Tilley said, the crown meant the Dominion government of the day. Thus British North America winged its way abruptly back to the Constitutional Act of 1791. And there we have remained ever since.

It is not surprising, therefore, that in the time which has elapsed since Confederation, circumstances should have combined to thrust forward the Canadian House of Commons into a position of central importance. Nothing comparable to this occurred in the United States; nor was the development in Great Britain exactly similar. In the United States, the House of Representatives was flanked by two institutions, the Presidency and the Senate, which were solidly based on popular consent, which had been endowed with considerable powers by the constitution, and which were destined throughout to play roles of great significance. In Great Britain, the House of Lords undoubtedly represented services to party in somewhat the same way as the Canadian Senate; but in many cases the services were older than the day before yesterday and some had about them the grandeur which naturally attaches to heroic and legendary deeds of the past, such as the dissolution of the English monasteries and the legislative union of England and Ireland. The House of Lords, in fact, was strong enough to put up a stout fight at the very end; and it was not until 1911 that its decline was completed and officially recorded in the Parliament Act of that year. The sovereign in England, moreover, continued to retain a place in the affections of his subjects which it was manifestly impossible for the governor-general to acquire in Canada. These two Canadian institutions, the Governor-Generalship and the Senate, though they did not become merely honorary in character, obviously declined in real political power.

This left the field open for the advance of the House of Commons. Now it is impossible to describe the Canadian House of Commons without reference to the electorate; but it is equally impossible to describe it without reference to party, and to that executive committee of party, the cabinet. As time went on, party lines became stricter, party loyalties more unshakable; the iron control of the cabinet on the business of parliament never slackened and the position of prime minister, if anything, acquired a greater prestige. There was a time, which lasted for a while after Confederation, when party loyalties were weak enough to create a real doubt as to the result of a general election, even though the returns were all in, or nearly so. Sir John A. Macdonald used to call this group of Independents the "loose fish"; and he predicted, with great confidence, that many of them would be found swimming with the current when its direction was sufficiently established. But now, and for some time past, there has never been much doubt about the current, and the whole school is to be found swimming in disciplined formation and in the one direction. There have, of course, been some notable group revolts and some important individual defections; but the results of these assertions of independence have often been unfortunate for the principals concerned, and party loyalty remains an extremely potent force in Canadian politics. Burke, who was a strong party man, once made a famous definition of party for propaganda purposes, and a more romantic definition could scarcely be imagined. Party, said Burke, "is a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." Sir John A. Macdonald was a good deal more realistic. "Party," said Sir John, "is merely a struggle for office." Few parties have conformed very frequently or very long to Burke's idealistic requirements—least of all the parties of his own age; but all parties, including, of course, Canadian parties, have earnestly sought the objective which Sir John indicated. The very absence—and, indeed, the apparent impossibility—of sharply distinguished political philosophies in Canada has served to strengthen party organization and to emphasize the importance of leading personalities. In the cabinet system of government, the party leader inevitably occupies a commanding position; and, in Canada, his command often appears to last forever. Seventy-five years have elapsed since Confederation; and almost sixty of those years have passed under the rule of only four prime ministers—Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden, and Mr Mackenzie King.

The position of parties and party government in Canadian democracy has aroused occasional, but not very frequent, discussion in the past. The critics of the system argued that it was a virtual dictatorship, organized in secret meetings of cabinet and caucus, and sometimes compared it unfavourably with the divided and limited political authority which existed in the United States. On the other hand, the supporters of the system contended that its chief virtue lay in that very unity of control and policy which enabled Canada to avoid the miserable conflict between the executive and the legislature which too frequently paralysed government action in the United States. A third group of analysts suggested that both praise and blame of this kind were really beside the point. Vigorous, constructive leadership, they argued, was quite as impossible in Canada as it was in the United States, and for exactly the same reason. Forms of government had nothing to do with the matter; what inhibited the two nations was the fact that both were federal countries of enormous extent and infinite variety. In Canada there were so many group and sectional interests, racial, religious and economic, that they effectively precluded the adoption of any strong and distinctive line of policy. They compelled the national parties to be all things to all men, to federalize their cabinets when in office and to seek power by means of benevolent but meaningless party programmes. If all this is true—and there is obvious truth in the analysis—it is not greatly to the discredit of the national parties. Fundamentally it means that they were attempting to run the Dominion of Canada as a nation and a democracy, by accepting conflicting interests, trying to reconcile them through discussion and persuasion, and contenting themselves with compromises. Perhaps the slow and exasperating work of democracy was done just as effectively in a cabinet-dominated parliament as it was in a republican system of checks and balances.

IV

All this was in the old days of peace. But somewhere about 1930 a new urgency began to creep into the conduct of democratic affairs on this continent. The depression brought with it the idea of economic controls and planning; the struggle that began in Europe forced the necessity of organization for total war. In Canada, we responded to the second of these crises with greater alacrity and with far more apparent unity of conviction than they did in the United States. We entered the war almost immediately upon its outbreak and by a virtually unanimous parliamentary vote. The United States debated and contested every issue which concerned external relations and national defence; and in the end it entered the conflict, not by deciding for war itself, but by having war abruptly declared against it. There are various and weighty reasons for this immense difference; and the only question here is whether it may be in part explained by the contrast between the democratic tradition of Canada and that of the United States. In our exasperation at American delay, a good many of us were inclined to seek an explanation in this very quarter; and during the past two years I have heard a number of solemn denunciations of the American political system—of the divisions which it creates and the inaction which it causes. In Canada, we are perhaps more prone to wait upon ministerial leadership, to stand fast by party loyalties, and to accept the reconciliations of our differences which are patched up in the secrecy of the cabinet or the caucus. But in the United States, for generations past, these differences have been trumpeted abroad to the nation from beneath the quivering dome on the top of Capitol Hill.

In Canada, as everywhere else, the war has brought a number of unusual controls, present and prospective. Some of these have been adopted only after a good deal of public discussion and parliamentary debate; one, the power to enforce military conscription for service outside Canada, has demanded recourse to that typical North American democratic device, the plebiscite or referendum. But other policies, of crucial importance, have not been discussed at all; they have been applied, not by legislation, but by orders-in-council, passed either when parliament was sitting or during intervals of prorogation. The labour policy of the present government, for example, and some of its most important economic regulations, including the wage and price ceiling, rest upon this foundation. The extent of independent cabinet action and the comprehensive, binding effect of the controls themselves, are novelties in a democratic country. In general, we are aware of this; and we allay whatever fears may arise by the assurance that these deviations are necessary, for one reason or another, in the best interests of democracy itself. We offer a variety of explanations and excuses. We alternate between the belief that these authoritarian devices are simply temporary and the belief that they ought to be permanent. Some of us argue that the vast extension of executive controls and bureaucratic action is required merely to win the war; and some of us insist that it is needed to achieve that equality of economic opportunity without which the word democracy is really meaningless.

At bottom both these theories rest upon the conviction that it is legitimate to expose the forms of democracy to a slight risk in order to preserve its essence from a greater peril. We are, most of us, inclined to accept this view in whole or in part; and the current prevalence of the notion that democracy can best be preserved and improved at its own expense, is, in itself, suggestive. The crisis conditions which have helped to form and spread this philosophy will probably continue into any measurable future; and in all likelihood we shall not return as easily and speedily as some of us complacently suppose to the old pattern of our political life. We must abandon our comfortable nineteenth-century assumption that war is an exceptional event in the affairs of men. If the experience of the past twenty-five years suggests anything, it suggests that war is apparently a normal function of twentieth-century society. And if we agree that democracy cannot meet the crisis of war with its own appropriate methods, we come perilously close to admitting that these methods cannot survive in the modern world.

UNPOETRY—POETRY—METAPOETRY[1]

Reid MacCallum

THIS will be an attempt to determine the nature of poetry by a sort of initial range-finding; by determining what is not yet and what is no longer poetry, what is still prose and what is already prayer.

It is assumed that these are different forms or intensities of a common function of man's spirit, the speech function, and that the factors differentiating between them are to be sought primarily in that function; further that adequate characterization of any one level of speech demands a reference to the others.

The attempt to define poetry without such a reference yields statements, such as that it is "the best words in the best order," which amount to nearly nothing. Beneath such a surface, disregarded problems seethe. Of course poetry *is* words, in a syntactical order different from that of prose; it is also sounds, and a pattern of sound which achieves a certain music; it is also sense, a pattern of abstract concepts which through the aid of logic possess an intelligible meaning; it is also images, which combine into some sort of total suggestion, and finally it is a pattern of emotional charges which integrate into some total state of feeling.

As if this were not bad enough, the person attempting to define poetry in terms of itself would have to add that poetry is not any or all of these five distinct things, but the law of movement among them all, the constant and varying bond between them all, the way music, syntax, suggestion, significance and emotion meet and part, overlap or fail to coincide, chime and clash.

This is an elaborate, but not unnecessarily elaborate, way of saying that poetry *in itself* is not definable. It is a relief to fall back on the simple metaphors by which poets try to convey the difference between their level of speech and others, as when they call it "heightened speech," or say that in poetry the dry pebbles of dictionary language are immersed in water; poetry is the medium which reveals the astonishing freshness, delicacy, and variety of colour of words.

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[1] The quotations in this article from poems by Archibald MacLeish are with the kind permission of Mr MacLeish and the publisher, the Houghton Mifflin Company.

"Heightening" may be more than a metaphor. If we take it to refer to the various degrees of speech, and the passage from one level to another which contains qualitative novelties not observed in the first, further if we distinguish at least four such stages or levels, the cry, prose, poetry, prayer, the notion of "heightened speech" may really help us to explore and survey this territory.

I. By the cry is meant the primitive holophrase, the rambling, rhythmic, refrain-like utterance with which, presumably, human speech begins. It is not song, nor prose nor poetry nor prayer; it is not even words, for this "whole cry" precedes and gives birth to words. Animally speaking, it is mostly a commotion, not yet purged and brought to order; humanly speaking, it is an eagerness to confer and convey meaning in all the above ways, a virtual or potential prose, poetry, etc., an urge and a pressing forward toward what does not yet exist. If it can be called human, it is the speech of man as a being of pure nature, of man as an animal. The Dadaists would have done well to recognize this: the level of speech to which they aspired impossibly to return, far from being poetic, is not even human, except latently.

II. Prose speech issues from the holophrase through the logistic and syntactical discipline and domination of intelligence. By internal subdivision, scission, differentiation, words with meanings are generated out of animal responses to affective situations of fear, danger, hunger, and the like. This is the speech of everyday practice, and of knowing; unpoetical, but fully human, and superior in every way to the spontaneous speech of nature. Prose already gives irrefutable evidence of man's discontinuity with nature, and of the real break between him and the animals.

Prose meaning is a one-dimensional straight line. I mean that this difficult, intelligent discipline is that of compelling sounds, never with entire success, to mean one thing and in logic one thing only, no more and no less than you intend them to mean. Never with entire success, because prose retains something of its primitive ancestry; there is always a commotive undertone, even to the most well-bred and meticulously ordered words, which prevents the line of prose from being perfectly straight, causing it to waver.

III. The next "heightening" transports us into a new world again, that of poetry. Poetry is as different from prose as prose from the cry, yet presupposes the development of prose, as prose does that of the cry. There seems no good reason to be patient with those who lament the "heroic" times when versified utterance was natural to men, or bewail this prosaic age; for it is the progress of prose which confers on a Shakespeare resources not available to a Homer, and will endow even more richly some later genius of that magnitude.

Poetic talk may be said to be double-talk—the exploitation simultaneously of more than one line of meaning, each of which, and their interplay, is intended. This two-dimensional speech in its most familiar form would be the metaphor, which is incorrectly described as seeming to talk about one thing while really talking about another; for it is actually a way of talking of both at once, as when Herbert calls English

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses.

Aristotle, who of course regarded the poet as in essence a maker of tales or plots, yet saw cause to admit, as a matter of poetic technique, that nothing is more important than efficient and ingenious metaphor; this, he said, is the mark of genius and cannot be taught: an admission which would seem to make the poet a specialist in metaphors rather than in those sound plots the rules of whose construction are laid down in the *Poetics*.

Suppose we examine a sustained and felicitous piece of poetic double-talk such as MacLeish's *Yacht for Sale:*

My youth is
Made fast
To the dock
At Marseilles
Rotting away
With a chain to her mast

She that saw slaughters
In foreign waters

She that was torn
With the winds off the Horn

She that was beached in the bleaching environs
Of sirens

She that rounded the Cape of Good Hope
With a rope's aid

She's fast there
Off the Cannebière

Its easy to see
She was frail in the knee
And too sharp in the bow—
You can see now.

It is not the elaborate duplicity of metaphor alone which differentiates this poetic meaning from prose meaning. It would rather be that prose concern is directly outward, in action and knowing ("I'll be back on Sunday at noon" or "Much of Holland has been won from the sea"); practical and cognitive prose are alike extraverted, proceed directly toward and into the physical order. Whereas poetry, even the most naïvely narrative ballad or epic, is always concerned with the inner world of feeling, desire, belief, which we may call the order of subjects or persons both to distinguish it from the physical order, the order of objects, and to indicate that it is just as important and real as that order, only in its own way.

Thus in the same author's *Immortal Helix* there might seem to be nothing that was not straightforward statement of fact:

Hereunder Jacob Schmidt who, man and bones,
Has been his hundred times around the sun

His chronicle is endless—the great curve
Inscribed in nothing by a point upon
The spinning surface of a circling sphere.

Dead bones roll on.

It would be interesting to show by this example how extensible and flexible a term metaphor is. And with what cunning the poet uses the prose-like precision of mathematical statement, the better and the more poignantly to point the issue of death in the personal order. Anyone can feel the ambiguity, the duplicity which is the sign of the presence of metaphor, in the last line, which reads *both* as an imperative, or hortative, or at least a vocative (Roll on, dead bones), *and* as the flat statement of sheer physical fact: both personally and impersonally. Actually, whatever the manifest subject of a poem may be, and however objectively matter-of-fact the treatment may be, the underlying concern of the poet, then and always, is with the hidden recesses of the human heart. And that is why the speech of the poet is two-dimensional.

In prose there was an undertone of the primitive cry, haunting the tidy and disciplinary intelligence, preventing it from fossilizing its words till they should have one and only one meaning, infuriating the otherwise passionless logician, who would like to consider our animal past a closed incident, and driving spoken prose to keep growing, to expand, change and constantly leave behind purists, dictionaries, academies, pedants.

In poetry, in the same way, there is always an undertone of unpoetic meaning which can be extracted in prose comment and exposition. This is to repeat that poetry is metaphor, that the recesses of the human heart cannot be explored by frontal attack nor revealed except indirectly, through a seemingly objective reference to external nature. Poetry, though radically different from prose, depends on prose as a precondition of its own existence and nourishment. It is not good for poetry to try to free itself from its roots, and the earth of prose which clings to them. Such "pure" poetry is a sort of suicide by inanition—a presumptuous act, for to refuse to eat for no better reason than that there is plenty of food, is to consider yourself too good for this world.

Finally, as to the import of poetry in the general scheme here drawn: if the prehistoric cry was animal, or human only virtually; if prose or unpoetic speech is an index and evidence of the fully human, the qualitatively novel and higher level of speech we term *poetic* bears witness to something more than human in man (again germinally, virtually). Terms like genius and inspiration may mean what they will, much or little; the fact that we do not seem to be able to get along without them (or their equivalents) points to a very long-continued recognition that in poetry man is not merely more than an animal, but, potentially, more than man. Also that this mysterious greatness, these powers, lie not in his possession of reason simply, but in something that comes after that and is made possible by it.

There is continuity through this series of speech-levels that culminates in man's partial transcendence of his human limitations; for each stage is conditioned by its predecessor. There is emphatic discontinuity too: no level can be reduced to its predecessor. Prose is not a more articulate cry: it is something else than a cry. Poetry is not a super-prose: it is something else. And prayer is not something more poetical than poetry: it is something else again, speech in its last "heightening."

IV. If the cry is the egg of speech, prose the caterpillar, poetry the chrysalis, then this is the butterfly. Comparing the two hatching stages and the two developed stages, which naturally have special points of likeness, we might say that just as the cry must undergo the discipline of prose before there can be poetry, so prose must undergo the spell of poetry before there can be prayer.

It will be said that any form of speech which is not poetry must be prose. But what should we call the cry, which is not yet prose or poetry though it is a distinctive form of speech? Why should prayer not be regarded as subsequent to this distinction as the cry is prior? If it could be called prose it would be either a form of practical action or a mode of cognition; if poetry, it would be shaped by the urge to express and communicate emotion; since it is not exclusively, not separably, any of these, it is best termed *metapoetic*, in the same way as poetry itself is *metaprosaic*.

Nor need we be surprised to find in the poet the same blindness to prayer which the man of prose displays toward poetry; each may find it incredible that there should really be something beyond the stage he is habituated to and inhabits, and so may write off its claims as high-flown mystification. The periodic iconoclastic outbreaks between religious people and artists may generally be traced to such blindness. For the poet who can see nothing higher or greater than poetry, and therefore claims to find in it the meaning of life, of love and death, is to religious insight a case of arrested development, a person lost in transit. Moreover the effect of such a confusion between the poetic and metapoetic on poetry itself is sadly evident in the "pure" poetry of symbolists and surrealists, poetry which, by aiming to do more than poetry can, by aiming to dominate and subjugate life to itself, repudiates at once the rooting of poetry in prose and its predestination toward prayer, and achieves in the end something not so much superhuman as inhuman—the purity of a Mallarmé, for instance, so alarmingly like that of pure nothingness.[2]

From within this fourth or metapoetic stage, however, there is no hostility toward poetry wherever poetry shows a craftsmanly recognition of its due limits, of what it can and cannot be expected to do. On the contrary, though not all the properly poetic effort in the world is able to compose a single true prayer, a single movement of true charity (any more than all properly prose effort together is able to produce a single gleam of poetry), yet each stage is necessary to the next, is required by it and leads naturally into it.

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[2] See the discussion of "pure" poetry in Jacques Maritain, *Frontières de la poésie* (1935).

It is far easier to discuss prose and poetry than either the cry or prayer; for the different ways of conferring meaning through speech (emotional, practical and cognitive) are separated out in the two former, while they cannot be distinguished in the cry (being only virtually present), or in prayer (where they are reintegrated and fused). This triple-speech is at once a cry of the heart, the appeal of a will seeking redirection, and a means whereby a new light is thrown on everything that has significance for the mind.

Beyond this there is little to say, except perhaps that charity requires that we should speak simply of prayer. It is neither complex, ingenious nor surprising, not charming, subtle or amusing. Prayer is not a clever thing, nor a display. It is the simplest and gravest speech where language is no longer a tool, as in prose, nor an ornament as in poetry, but to the religious sense literally a matter of life and death. To understand this would sufficiently mark off the fourth level of speech from the others.

* * *

This somewhat arid essay toward a classification of types of speech leads to discussion of instructive border-line cases of the unpoetic and the metapoetic.

At the lower (prose) frontier of poetry, we have the cases of poetic prose and prosaic poetry. The first is where the balance is so visibly changing that the informative and practical content of what is said (i.e. the "prose meaning") retires before, and becomes more and more an undertone to, the direct contagious expression of emotion. In Donne's sermon *On the Death of King James*,[3] or whatever your favourite piece of this sort may be, a prose that does not pretend to be more than prose may be caught in the act of crossing the border into poetry, fulfilling that important part of the destiny of prose which is to lead beyond itself in an act of transfiguration.

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[3] "When you shall find that hand that had signed to one of you a *Patent* for *Title*, to another for *Pension*, to another for *Pardon*, to another for *Dispensation*, *Dead:* That hand that settled Possessions by his *Seale*, in the *Keeper*, and rectified *Honours* by the *sword*, in his *Marshall*, and distributed relief to the *Poore*, in his *Almoner*, and *Health* to the *Diseased*, by his *immediate Touch*, Dead: That Hand that ballanced his *own three Kingdomes* so equally, as that none of them complained of one another, nor of him, and carried the *Keyes* of all the Christian world, and locked up, and let out *Armies* in their due season, Dead; how poore, how faint, how pale, how momentary, how transitory, how empty, how frivolous, how Dead things, must you necessarily thinke *Titles*, and *Possessions*, and *Favours*, and all, when you see that Hand, which was the *hand of Destinie*, of *Christian Destinie*, of the *Almighty God*, lie dead?"

Further confirmation of the really higher quality of poetic speech comes from the other case, that of prosaic poetry, which is of course just rhymed prose, prose pretending to be poetry. This counterfeit transfiguration demonstrates the limitations of prose, as well as the fact that it is not the external verse-form, but the spirit, the inner law specific to a certain way of conferring meaning, which constitutes poetry. In the worst "poetry" such as that of Jackson Pratt we may read that

> To careless eyes the love of pelf alone
> Seems to drain off the golden tide for one:
> But closer viewed a various course it takes,
> And wide meanderings in its passage makes;
> Through many a social passage see it run
> And carry plenty down from sire to son;
> Gain, pleasure, passion, property induce
> Each single man to study general use.

Here the prose concern with cognition and action obtrudes itself everywhere; it is a prose defence of that indefensible contradiction in terms, enlightened self-interest. Let those who believe that poetry should be propaganda (i.e. rhetorical prose) note the chill that descends from this outworn *laissez-faire* product. Of course, to touch momentarily on the difficult problem of the comic, which parallels the problem of negation in logic and of disorder in ethics and politics, it could be said that satire, like humour and wit, can be unconscious; and that this is a magnificent piece of satiric poetry. That at least excuses the quotation of lines otherwise devoid of any merit, though clearly it raises a further problem too large to be dealt with here.

At the upper border of poetry there are two parallel cases; here we should consider the counterfeit first, indeed it has already been detected, as the "pure" poetry of the romantic-symbolist-surrealist type (for an example: Hart Crane's *The Mango Tree*). But now it might be differently diagnosed, as counterfeit prayer. It is not idly that terms like "spell" and "enchantment" persist in connection with poetry; great poetry is among the clearest cases we can point to of a power out of proportion to all our efforts to explain it. The "pure" poet, not content to *produce* such enchantment, tries to exploit it, to capture it and turn it to his own uses, resultantly achieving an obscure, sterile and spurious sort of black magic.

Finally there is the poetry which, not scorning the humble earth of prose from which it springs, and not straining to destroy the limits within which it must work if it is to be poetry, yet flowers spontaneously into prayer, or something extremely like it.

The connection between great poetry and religion is always intimate. It is not necessary to go back to the Greek dramatists, the Psalmists, Dante and the rest, to show this; the contemporary poet is in the same case. For instance, the distinguished poet who has already been quoted, would probably not be regarded as a religious poet in any technical sense; yet again and again MacLeish speaks with the authentic metapoetic accent—notably, I should say, in *Men of My Century Loved Mozart*, *Men*, and *Epistle to be Left in the Earth.*

Perhaps the last of these may be adduced in evidence; here the earth is treated as a ship destined never to return to its home port, and this is the mariners' last message:

> . . . It is colder now
> there are many stars
> we are drifting
> North by the Great Bear
> the leaves are falling
> The water is stone in the scooped rocks
> to southward
> Red sun grey air
> the crows are
> Slow on their crooked wings
> the jays have left us
> Long since we passed the flares of Orion
> Each man believes in his heart he will die
> Many have written last thoughts and last letters
> None know if our deaths are told or forever
> None know if this wandering earth will be found
>
> We lie down and the snow covers our garments
> I pray you
> you (if any open this writing)
> Make in your mouths the words that were our names

I will tell you all we have learned
I will tell you everything
The earth is round
there are springs under the orchards

The loam cuts with a blunt knife
beware of
Elms in thunder
the lights in the sky are stars
We think they do not see
we think also
The trees do not know nor the leaves of the grasses
hear us
The birds too are ignorant
Do not listen
Do not stand at dark in the open windows
We before you have heard this
they are voices
They are not words at all but the wind rising
Also none among us has seen God
(. . . We have thought often
The flaws of sun in the late and driving weather
Pointed to one tree but it was not so)
As for the nights I warn you the nights are dangerous
The wind changes at night and the dreams come

It is very cold
there are strange stars near Arcturus

Voices are crying an unknown name in the sky.

Little comment is required here. No doubt it is all a metaphor, a poetic image, make-believe if you insist; that would be like insisting that the actors on the stage are not *really* quarrelling or making love. Beneath this poetic surface, this mock outer world unscientifically regarded as a vessel voyaging through trackless wastes, lies the most accurate account of the situation in which human consciousness finds itself, of its longings, its courage, the little it knows; beneath this again, a piercing sense of enveloping mysteries, the haunting religious sense of the numinous, of a *mysterium tremendum*,—all this, I say, is in no sense a piece of poetic imaginativeness, ingenuity or beautification; this sort of speech does not spring from a mania for decorating surfaces that may decorously conceal the abysses of space, of death, or of the divine. When it is termed trans- or meta-poetic, that is a way of stating that the compulsion behind this utterance is greater than that of any useful purpose, or any effort to convey information or a feeling. Speech as simple and grave as this is, as was said before, a matter of life and death to the speaker. And again it is this "inner form," this specific *way* of giving form and conferring meaning, rather than conformity to the consecrated rubrics of any Prayer-book, which makes a given speech partake of the nature of prayer.

ONE NAZI VICTORY

Olav Norsman

THE air was clean and cool after a night's rain. A faint breeze stirred the trees, shadows of leaves flickered across the green lawn. By the open window sat a graying, middle-aged man. On the desk before him lay a newspaper. His face was set and grave. Vaguely and absent-mindedly he noted the fragrance of grass, of leaves, of pine needles, of syringa in bloom; he heard the buzz of bees, the twittering of sparrows, the song of a wren perched on the top of its man-made house in the crotch of a tree; he watched a squirrel busily hunting for acorns buried in the garden and a chipmunk rushing to and fro on some mysterious errand. Across the way he saw a little girl whose golden hair shone in the sunlight. She was so busily occupied, now with her tiny waggon, then with her swing, now digging trenches or building houses in her sand pile, then demolishing all of them and starting afresh. The hum of an aeroplane caused her to look up, quickly she brushed her hands against her dress, cast a swift glance at the passing plane, and proceeded with her manifold tasks.

It was a peaceful scene, a beautiful day. The man at the window observed it all with a strange, far-away look in sad, tired eyes. The hum of the plane and the slight notice paid to it by the little girl brought into sharp relief the full meaning of what he had just read, conjured up in his mind memory-pictures of quiet, beautiful scenes in the distant land of his childhood. He recalled so clearly a little town by the sea, far away in Arctic Norway; the impression it had made upon him when as a boy of eleven he first saw it; the sight and smell of it when as a youth he brought fish to the market there; the last glimpse of its waterfront, warehouses, and homes from the deck of the departing steamer on a sunlit summer day two years before. It was a quiet, sleepy, rather insignificant little town, not much more than a hamlet by the sea; a town never before featured in the newspaper press of the great world until that day in May, 1940, when the telegraph flashed the news to the four corners of the earth—"Bodö, a small town in northern Norway, was last night wiped out by a German air attack." To the man by the window it was a soul-searing message. From the recesses of his memory he summoned pictures of this place; from the paper before him he had read the description of its destruction; in his mind he reconstructed scenes of that dreadful act and pondered its meaning and significance.

Bodö was located on the north side of a low peninsula, strung out along the shores of an inlet opening on the Arctic Ocean. To the south on the other side of the peninsula was a fjord, and beyond it a mighty row of magnificent mountain peaks which on a clear day seemed like guarding walls though they were ten to thirty miles distant from the town itself. To the west the view of the ocean was obstructed by rocky, barren islands; to the north a gap between an island and the mainland offered a marvellous vista. There fifteen miles to the northward a mountain rose precipitously from the sea. Stern and forbidding though it was, it had been named Landego (the good land) because it gave shelter to the storm-tossed mariner who had crossed that great arm of the ocean, the Westfjord, thrust between the mainland and the mighty Lofoten Alps fifty miles distant. From the waterfront on a clear day one could see this imposing row of mountains between whose peaks the midnight sun cast its magical, eery light during June and early July. Two miles east of Bodö the land rose abruptly to a height of a thousand feet. The mountain-side was covered with white birches, and at the top was a small restaurant to which inhabitants of town and country-side, tourists and other visitors flocked on summer nights. From its balcony they feasted on the view of fjord and sea, ships and islands, the Lofoten Alps and the sun at midnight far to the north. Here young and old dined, talked, smoked and enjoyed the beauty all about them. Life was not perfect but it was pleasant, orderly and secure. Law and justice were enthroned in the land; internal strife and external war were unknown to these humble folk; violent hatred and bloodshed were not only outside the realm of their experience but of their imagination as well.

From thousands of gossamer threads of memory, the pensive man wove a tapestry with pictures of that village and the life therein. He had first gazed upon it with the wondering, slightly awe-struck eyes of the young country boy on his first visit to an urban community, where houses were numbered by the hundreds and packed closely together, where men and women appeared on week-days in what he thought was holiday attire, and where shop windows displayed toys and confections only read about in books.

He had marvelled at the splendour of the town house of a patrician family, which dominated the public square, and he had thrilled to the marching and playing of a uniformed band which marked the celebration that day of the safe arrival of a national hero, Fridtjof Nansen, from his famous North Polar expedition.

Later as a youth he had visited Bodö nearly every day during the summer months, bringing freshly caught salmon to the housewives there. He remembered so vividly the sights and smells as he trudged through its main street with the fish. For him the day seemed far advanced: he had been up and at work for more than three hours when the townsfolk were first bestirring themselves. The youthful appetite was whetted by delicious odours from the bakeries, the smell of freshly brewed coffee in the homes where he called. There was an air of quiet friendliness about it all. Housewives proffered coffee with true Norwegian hospitality. When the catch was disposed of, the young fisherman and his companions gathered in the small, low-ceilinged restaurant of a local dairy. There with the pint of skimmed milk he had purchased he would consume the rye sandwiches he had brought from home in his pocket.

At the restaurant and on street corners assembled fishermen, sailors and pilots *en route* to and from fishing stations. They swopped stories about wind and weather, the failure or success of past seasons and the prospects for future ones. They were slow-moving on land, but how quick aboard ship! In the simple, plain language of sailors and fishermen they discussed fair weather and foul, joys and hardships, hairbreadth escapes, shipwrecks, mistakes (largely the other fellow's), and deeds of valour. They smelled of fish and of strong tobacco; men clear-eyed and ruddy, with simple pleasures, who knew want and hardship but harboured no bitterness toward other men, the government, or the social system. Their fight was with the elements, not with God or man. Their religious faith was literal and implicit. They felt certain that at times a higher hand had guided the boat when darkness and storm had blotted out beacon and landmarks. A bit casual in their devotion perhaps, their theology was outlined in the Lutheran Catechism; and they were little bothered by religious doubt. God was in His heaven. As for man, of course this or that one might be a sneak, a weakling, a louse; but, by and large, mankind was pretty decent, and each individual was worth saving from shipwreck and drowning even at the risk of the rescuer's own life.

He recalled the grand celebrations staged when a portion of the quay had been completed and the first sections of the breakwater finished. There were speeches, toasts, cheers and songs. These were events of the first magnitude in the history of Bodö and the neighbouring districts. The harbour was not naturally a good one, and landings had been difficult when a fierce sou'wester whipped the sea and long white breakers rolled against the wharves. The town was poor; it had no industries, no shipping, and in those days its sailors did not participate in Arctic seal-hunting. It was a port of call for coastal steamers and a distributing centre for large inland districts, dependent like the town itself upon the uncertain and temperamental wanderings of the cod and herring. Hence public improvements were achieved only at heavy sacrifice, and were regarded in a peculiar sense as the property not only of the whole community but of every individual member thereof; their successful completion brought a feeling of victory and of hope.

Years had passed since the gray-haired man sold fish in Bodö. Looking back he realized that more than half his life had been spent far away from the little town by the sea. But on several occasions he had been there for short visits, and he had then noted many changes and improvements. Quay and breakwater had been lengthened; an indifferent harbour had become an excellent one where not only boats and ships could ride safely at anchor, but where sea-planes could land in all kinds of weather. During the World War citizens of Bodö had acquired ships, had begun to participate in the hunt for seal from the White Sea to the coast of Greenland. Roads radiated to remote parts of the country, and by 1937 one could travel by automobile or bus to Oslo, Stockholm and the other important centres of the Scandinavian peninsula. Then there was life and activity in the town even between the fishing seasons, and at its public markets there was not only fish for sale but flowers, fruit and vegetables. Substantial buildings of gray granite had replaced the old frame structures which had housed the banks and other public institutions. A very large and modern co-operative creamery served the farmer far inland, and an up-to-date and well-equipped hospital took care of the sick for a territory of nearly ten thousand square miles. This hospital was a source of pride and joy to the entire population. Solidly built of granite, located outside the town, and surrounded by spacious and well-kept lawns, it was admirably designed for ministering to the afflicted.

From a small village Bodö had grown to a comfortable town of six thousand. It had a museum, a small art gallery, movie houses, a little permanent theatre, and a club for the elect, named, with a slight touch of ostentation, the "Athenaeum." All this was called to mind by the erstwhile fisherman. His last glimpse of Bodö had been on a bright sunny day in early July. Sea and land were bathed in sunshine; the odour of birch leaves was stronger than the smell of fish and seaweed; and as the departing ship turned around the westernmost point of the Bodö peninsula, the tall spire of the church pointed to a cloudless sky. The air was clean and fresh; nature and people reflected peace and contentment.

All this was less than two years ago. On the evening of May 29, 1940, the harbingers of German *Kultur*, the forerunners of Hitler's new order, swooped down upon Bodö. The town had never been fortified; it had neither ground- nor air-defence. The agents of destruction had an easy task. High-powered bombs blasted quay and breakwater, the patrician dwelling by the market-place, banks and creamery, church and hospital. The latter two buildings stood clearly apart, houses of love and mercy, and they received special attention from bombers which flew safely down almost to roof-level. The church, a frame and timber structure, was easy. A direct hit and it was ablaze. The hospital caused more difficulty. Time and again the bombers swooped low over the roof marked with a gigantic red cross; nine bombs were dropped—all direct hits. Frantically, white-clad nurses strove to drag or carry their charges from this inferno. Down came the planes; rat-tat-tat went the machine-guns, spraying the sick and the wounded, nurses and doctors, with a rain of death.

By midnight the task of destruction was completed. Fiercely burned a hundred fires; the awful pall of black, acrid smoke blotted out the mellow rays of the midnight sun, destroyed the fresh fragrance of the birches on the mountain-side, stilled the songbirds recently arrived in their northern homes, obscured that magnificent vista of sea, land, and mountains. Amid the ruins of the homes, stores and warehouses of the little town by the sea, lay maimed and dead, men, women and children. Here lay a nurse, her charge still in her arms, her neat uniform stained with blood, there a stout, weather-bitten fisherman, arm and side blown off, yonder a mother clutching her child. The noise had subsided: only the crackling of the enormous funeral pyre broke the stillness of the summer night.

Along roads and paths leading away from the doomed town, trudging wearily over moors and up hillsides, went young men and young women, old men and old women, tiny blond children clutching a few prized possessions. All were stunned, utterly bewildered. Their homes were destroyed, their belongings gone, their world completely shattered. Not only had its physical content been annihilated, but the faith, ideals, beliefs, which form the essence of human existence, had been blown to bits by powers released from the pit and bottom of hell.

Whence had the agents of destruction come? Whom did they represent? They came from a land regarded with love and affection by these men and women, so cruelly murdered or rendered destitute and homeless. In the church, now a flaming torch, they had sung the great hymns written by a Martin Luther and a Paul Gerhardt, to tunes composed by a Johann Sebastian Bach. Every man, woman and child knew of these Germans: they had honoured their homeland, a land once highly civilized, a Christian land; they had refused to believe that even Hitler could be so black as he had been painted. After the World War a Norwegian, Fridtjof Nansen, had been instrumental in freeing 427,000 German prisoners of war from camps in the wilds of Siberia where one by one their comrades had sickened and died. Thousands of German tourists had enjoyed the hospitality of Bodö and had seemingly been charmed by the town, the famous tide-current, and the view from the restaurant on the mountain. In the years 1919-25, scores of Germans had been given employment as bricklayers, masons and chauffeurs. The German youth, the *Wandervögel*, had been especially well treated. These groups had scoured the country-side, all the while making notes of roads, mountain paths, bridges, tunnels, arsenals—maps of great importance to an invading force. Thousands of undernourished Austrian and German children had been taken into Norwegian homes and nursed to health and strength. And now these boys had returned as men to rob, burn and murder. Time and again the German *Reich* had assured the government and people of Norway that they were regarded with friendliness and affection.

All these things were well known to those who fled from Bodö. Their tranquil world was gone forever. They had drained the bitterest cup offered to mortals, a cup which makes the soul shiver. They had learned that the German people who had received from

Norway nothing but good had repaid that good with evil. The dead had peace; the souls of the living were seared with frightful visions of deeds executed by men who must have been conceived in the womb of hell. From that night hatred, deep and inextinguishable, has burned fiercely in the hearts of the survivors of the holocaust at Bodö.

These and many other reflections passed through the mind of the man as he watched the peaceful American scene from his study window. He visualized the desolate state, the destruction of his native town, and the German airmen winging their way to their base after the completion of their foul mission. They had faithfully executed the order to wipe out a peaceful open town; what a welcome message they could send their great, beloved *Führer!* He would praise and perchance bestow iron crosses on them for the new glory, the added lustre brought to their brave race, to their heroic Fatherland!

LETTERS IN CANADA: 1941

Edited by A. S. P. WOODHOUSE

THE mass of material produced by Canadian writers during the past year has necessitated a return to our earlier practice: the division of "Letters in Canada" into two parts, English-Canadian Letters appearing in this issue, and French- and New-Canadian in July.

In the Lists there is no change which requires explanation. We welcome to our joint labours two new recruits: Mr Philip Child, who succeeded Professor E. K. Brown on the Editorial Board of the QUARTERLY, has come to my aid in "Remaining Material," and Professor W. E. Collin, of the University of Western Ontario, has generously consented to supply the survey of French-Canadian Letters while Professor Felix Walter is absent on active service. The resignation of Professor E. K. Brown, to assume the office of Chairman of the Department of English at Cornell, was a heavy blow to the QUARTERLY, and therefore, we think we may say, to Canadian academic journalism: but not, fortunately, to "Letters in Canada," since he continues to supply his almost irreplaceable survey of Poetry. We have to acknowledge, as usual, the kind and ready co-operation of the University Library and of the Toronto Public Libraries.

When the first of these surveys, "Letters in Canada, 1935," was produced, it was my hope that we might for a decade continue to make a full list of publications year by year, a novel experiment in current literary history. At the end of that time, or with "Letters in Canada, 1945," I proposed to bring the experiment to a conclusion, or rather to a reckoning: to determine how far it had justified the labour and the expense which it had entailed, to detach it from the QUARTERLY, and, if its continuance seemed desirable, to seek for it support elsewhere. The times through which we are passing are so hazardous that it is impossible to predict with certainty, not four years ahead, but one. If it should hereafter prove necessary to curtail "Letters in Canada" for the duration of the war, my plan is to suspend the lists of publications, but to continue to print in the April issue the six essays on the more notable books in the several fields.

I. POETRY

E. K. Brown

Last year it was with Mr Pratt's *Brébeuf and His Brethren*[1] that the survey of Poetry began. No one will dispute the claim of his *Dunkirk* to the place of honour this year. *Dunkirk* is not one of his principal works; it takes its place rather as a brilliant experiment which suggests widening and deepening power and points to something in the future grander and bigger than itself. It is doubtful, however, if in the whole history of our poetry any volume has had so wide a distribution and such an immediate effect. From the popular recognition that the poem has had it would be foolish to deduce that our poetic taste has improved: verses about the wistaria by the verandah, and the moon through the pines, and violet eyes, are as likely as ever to win places in scrap-books—and poetic competitions—closed to Mr A. J. M. Smith and Mr Abraham Klein. Still, it may be hoped that a poem read often for purely extra-literary reasons may bring some of its readers to a purer taste. It may be hoped that they will be affected for longer than a moment by such lines as:

> Children of oaths and madrigals. . .
>
> If pierced they do not feel the cut,
> And if they die, they do not suffer death.

In the former, a summing up of the English people, Mr Pratt has quietly achieved one of those jarring juxtapositions which give one of its principal beauties to modern verse; and in the latter, with equal quietness, he ends a passage in which, after a rough mass of mechanical terms, he voices the feeling of desperate men pitted against the panzers, a feeling in which awe and infinite fatigue blend with an inarticulate questioning of the essential nature of things.

The subject was perfect for the poet. His preoccupation with the huge and powerful, with great ships and great primeval beasts, makes him sensitive to the force of German machines. His ever-growing sympathy with man, which has given to his recent works a sense for the tragic formerly lacking to his approach, enables him to communicate pity and terror together, in the section where the English wait helpless on the beaches. The savoury incongruities of human contacts abound as the makeshift flotillas of rescue set out from the English shore. The reader remembers the passages in

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[1] The Governor-General's medal for poetry was awarded to this work, and seldom has a committee's decision been so obviously right.

The Titanic which described the life on that ship just before the iceberg crashed into her; but in *Dunkirk* there is a sharper naturalism in the dialogue and in the brief descriptive comments, and there is a frankly comic quality in the rhymes. The comment made last year that in *Brébeuf* Mr Pratt held his comic and humorous powers in restraint does not apply to *Dunkirk*, in which humour and tragedy, the heroic and the pathetic jostle one another with rugged effectiveness.

The final note is, as always with Mr Pratt, the heroic. The sea becomes a *deus ex machina*; fog and fleet combine to rescue those who had appeared irreclaimably lost. After the varied excitements of the piece a calm sets in with the fog; the worn-out men, the motley ships, move in silence towards the white shores, up the hidden harbours and the quiet rivers. The calm is not one of exhaustion: it is the calm following upon triumph. As one reads the last lines, different as they are in rhythm and diction from the close of *Brébeuf*, it is of that noble epilogue that one thinks, with its perfect final line:

And prayers ascend, and the Holy Bread is broken.

II

In 1941, far more than in 1940, the theme of the war was running through our poetry: the increased emphasis shows how closely and quickly Canadian poetry catches the surface, and some of the depth, of Canadian life.

After *Dunkirk* the most impressive of the poems related to the conflict was Mr Ralph Gustafson's *Epithalamium in Time of War*. Like so much of the best in contemporary verse it fuses an Elizabethan largeness of sound with a peculiarly modern ellipticalness and compactness of meaning. So few will, for the present, read it[2] that a rather extended quotation may be forgiven. The closing movement, with its rich reminiscence of Gerard Hopkins, is this:

Now is the holy time, sweet noon.
Within this chapel's candled dusk
Does love lack loss, place glory on.
Gain gladness! Against these eastward two,
Take angles, sights, high orthogon;
Mortally, measure against, risk,
Arrive at, solve, survey His sun!

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[2] Privately printed in an edition of one hundred, the work is a notably beautiful example of the printer's and the binder's craft.

God's binder goes. Golden through
His gates they come! Now belfry, ring!
Love, them, each living thing, renew!
To her, to him, His blessings bring.

Here is inspired imitation, which goes near to the core of Hopkins's method, going as it does to what is most personal in his rhythms and diction. In the passage Mr Gustafson's own personal stamp is obvious—the lightness of musical and intellectual pace, easily distinguishable from Hopkins's quickness, in a kind of daintiness.

The slim brochure *Canada Speaks of Britain*, issued by Sir Charles Roberts, in the interests of the War Services Library Council, has three parts, the first with eight new poems responding to various phases of the present war, the second with three poems representing his poetry at the time of the first World War, the third reprinting the lyrics of peace in the little chap-book *Twilight over Shaugamauk* (1937). It is interesting that Sir Charles's temper, tone and diction should have altered so little in the past quarter-century: in the new pieces there is a slight tendency towards greater simplicity (a simplicity suggesting Housman in the powerful "Epitaph for a Young Airman"), a tendency a little more marked towards broken rhythms; of vigour there is scarcely any loss, in intensity a gain—"Forget Not, Thou," is probably the fiercest poem of any aesthetic merit to come out of Canada since the present war began. Sir Charles has never written a sonnet more carefully designed or more firmly phrased than the poem which gives this collection its title. Line after line is a triumph of art:

Smite her, and we are smitten; wound her, we bleed. . . .

Stands she, and shall;—but not by guns alone. . . .

. . . her own
Will, hammered to temper,—keeps her whole. . . .

It should be said that this sonnet was composed at the time of the heavy bombings—late in the summer of 1940.

Another brochure, similar in intent, is *Lift Up Your Hearts* by Canon Frederick George Scott; the themes and the forms are much the same as in *Canada Speaks of Britain*; but Canon Scott's verse, charming and musical as it almost always is, lacks the concentration and the vitality of Sir Charles Roberts'. A like criticism is invited by Mr Arthur Nash's little collection of lyrics entitled *The Drama of Dunquerque*. Echoing constantly the metre of *The Ancient Mariner*. Mr Nash's verse is injured by a general negligence in language—a satisfaction with the approximate word or phase—which not even the swiftness of the movement can obscure.

The anthology *Voices of Victory: Representative Poetry of Canada in Wartime*, has been the subject of a scathing review-article in the *Canadian Forum* (February, 1942). When that article is read in conjunction with the afterword to the volume, the impression created is that the little book is the most confusingly complicated undertaking in the literary history of this country. The nucleus was a competition with prizes, conducted by the Poetry group of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Authors' Association: the three prize-winning poems and twenty, thought (for reasons sometimes exceedingly hard to discover) deserving of honourable mention, begin the book. It is curious that six among the twenty have no relevance to the war, and some of these six moreover are the dreamy stuff that suits a heavy summer afternoon. The poem awarded the principal prize does relate to war but it also belongs to lotus-land. Twenty-seven among those whom the Poetry group of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Authors' Association considers the eminent poets of Canada were invited to contribute, but enjoined against taking up too much space. Their work is (for reasons not quite so hard to discover) mixed up in strictly alphabetical arrangement with a dozen poems written by members of the sponsoring group. One American poet insisted on his inclusion; and the sponsors, thinking perhaps (and this time the reason is not at all hard to discover) that the plan of the work was already in irremediable confusion, could not say him nay. At some stage in the compilation, Dr Earle Birney, who subsequently wrote the *Forum* article, served as judge, throwing out a number of pieces which were promptly restored. Professor Birney's name is not one in the long list of those thanked in the luxuriant apparatus.

In the preface the hope is expressed that the collection "might make utterance for the Dominion." The volume contains poems unaware of the war, poems opposed to war, poems gloating over war, and poems—a very few—responding with power and insight to the development of the war. If the sponsors' wish was to emphasize to the point of distortion our national uncertainties, the divided counsels that impede our effort, they have succeeded. I do not attribute this aim to them: I prefer to think that in gauging the aim of the book as in everything else they were muddled.

Here and there the collection contains excellent pieces: none perhaps so much as Mr Leo Kennedy's address to the intellectuals entitled "The Eagles"—it was written in 1937, its theme was the Spanish War.

III

The Ryerson chap-books were this past year more numerous and more varied than usual. Among them the outstanding work is Miss Anne Marriott's *Calling Adventurers*, which consists of the choruses in a radio-drama, entitled "Payload" and having to do with flying in the far north. In his second book on Canada, M. André Siegfried remarked that every country has its vital dream about which its most powerful imaginative energies cluster; the Canadian dream, he suggested, is of the limitless cold-lit spaces of the north. Few of our aesthetic expressions have dealt with it, and M. Siegfried would say that our imaginative maturity—on which our social maturity partially depends—waits upon our understanding of the crucial role of this northern dream. Some understanding of it Miss Marriott displays, although her choruses have not the power she had throughout *The Wind Our Enemy* (1939). Her new work is not so sure in style or tone, it is not so vivid in perception, not so deep in feeling. Miss Marriott is less at home in the north than on the drought-ridden prairie: she approaches the north more externally, more as surface than as reality. Still, her choruses are full of striking lines, and here and there she finds a memorable way of suggesting some aspect of the northern dream, speaking of a land of "mud-green grass-haired muskegs," of "gray lakes flung like polished stones on to the land," of "traps of glare ice, blue smooth treachery," enchanting

> Men whose bones ache in cities,
> Who long for a land too large for them.

What is striking in Miss Amelia Wensley's *At Summer's End* is an uneven quality of diction, rising in a few passages to imaginative distinction, but too often imitative and at times even quite inappropriate in tone. Her most successful poems are nature-pieces. Nature is also the theme of Mrs Mary Matheson's fifteen sonnets in *Out of the Dusk*, and again one's attention fastens on the diction. Some of the lines are eighteenth-century—weak eighteenth-century—in diction, and in rhythm, as for instance:

> Dawn rides triumphant o'er the silver plain
> And shakes his golden head in laughter gay.

Within one sonnet are packed the loosely romantic "span," "scanning," "girds," "daunt," "fray," "'tis," "cleave," and "bosom." There is a conspicuous lack of clearness, sharpness and intensity. Mr Nathan Ralph's *Twelve Poems* are preceded by a passionate lament of Thomas Wolfe's. Between its rude intensity and the rather gentle melancholy of the poems it is hard to establish an emotional connection. Mr Ralph's treatment of nature—and much of his work has nature for theme or at least for symbol—is undistinguished; and in his treatment of human feeling the subject is rarely matched by the word, the image or the rhythm. Mrs Mollie Morant's *The Singing Gipsy* has two quite different styles, one rich and romantic, suggesting Tennyson, another vigorous and rather bare. The rich style is weighted with the words and phrases of nineteenth-century verse and seldom carries the weight with the erectness that springs from original and intense feeling. The bare style is seldom sustained through more than three or four lines, and the effect produced when the styles mingle is not a happy one. In the thirteen little pieces that make up Miss Sara Carsley's *The Artisan* the predominant note is the slightly old-fashioned grace that has marked so many of her poems. "The Little Boats of Britain," a Dunkirk piece, is strikingly different from the others: it is vigorous and eager, but surely the movement is too rollicking for the theme. In Miss Doris Ferne's *Ebb Tide* there is more depth than in any of the other chap-books, Miss Marriott's excepted, not intellectual depth, but personal depth, richness and maturity of being. The collection is not even in excellence; the tribute to Nijinsky has an oddly bathetic end, and the symmetry of "Unease" is simply mechanical; but at her best, in certain lines of the title poem, and in the sustained imaginative vitality of the sonnet "Memory," she accomplishes very good things indeed.

Several numbers have appeared in a new series, the Carillon poetry chap-books, published by the Crucible Press under the editorship of Miss Hilda Ridley. These are notably larger than those in the Ryerson series, and some of them have fuller biographical information; but they lack the attractiveness in cover-design, type and paper that has always distinguished the Ryerson chap-books, and their poetic standard is sadly inferior. The most interesting to come out this past year is Mr William Dobree Calvert's *Ypnos*; but it is no service to Mr Calvert, who has a rich imagination and a striking variety in themes, for the general editor to assert that "there are lines in this poet that equal those penned by Keats and Wordsworth." Some of the most horrible lines in the language were "penned" by these two poets; it is a poor compliment to anyone to say that his best is better than the worst of theirs; and the meaning which I think the general editor intended—that Mr Calvert's best lines are as good as the best of the two romantic masters—is a foolish compliment against which Canadian poets should be ensured. A word should be said of Miss Kathleen Earle's *Spindrift*, which, amid much that is uncertain in tone and diction, has lines and even stanzas of notable power.

Among the publications of groups much the most striking is the *Victoria Poetry Chapbook*. An astonishing number of the most original and accomplished of the younger Canadian poets are in British Columbia, and among these the most promising are in relation with the Victoria poetry group. Of special distinction in this collection are the poems of Miss Anne Marriott, Miss Doris Ferne, Mrs Floris Clark McLaren and Miss Pauline Havard.

Another quarterly has come to join the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* in the service of Canadian writers of verse. Mr Alan Crawley and some other poets in British Columbia have initiated *Contemporary Verse*, a genuine "little review," mimeographed and very thin. The first number, issued in September, set an admirable standard, maintained and even raised in the second, drawing on poets in other parts of the nation and in exile. Mr A. J. M. Smith's "The Face" startles with that vital imagery of which he has the secret and abounds in those strange, somewhat blunt verbal effects which suggest the individuality of his ways of feeling. It is significant of his evolution as a mind and a person that the poem ends on the note which was Mr Eliot's in "Ash Wednesday":

> And he may live by grace
> Who wills to act.

Mr Leo Kennedy is represented by one of his gay pieces in which delicacy and volume combine to produce an effect of depth exceedingly rare in our humorous verse. The other poems are all admirable in their diverse ways. The hospitable greeting given by the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* was another instance of Mr Pratt's kindness; and I join with him in saying that this new venture merits not only eulogy but support.

Mention may perhaps be permitted here of the collection of Canadian verse which occupied the April number of *Poetry*. I was asked by Mr George Dillon, the editor of that magazine, to undertake such a collection, in order that American interest in Canadian writing might be quickened at a time when all that touches Canada has taken on a new life for Americans. The issue was well received in the American (and Canadian) press; and it is a source of gratification that the group of lyrics contributed by Mr A. J. M. Smith won an important award.[3]

IV

It remains to notice some volumes of varying worth and tendency. Among them perhaps the most interesting is Mr Leo Cox's *North Star*. Many of our poets publish their first collection of verse ten or twenty years too late; some console themselves for the delay by issuing a chap-book or two, not appreciating, perhaps, how inadequate a basis a chap-book provides for the observation and estimate of a poet's range. *North Star* comes much later than one would have wished in a career which has elements of great interest. One need only look at the table of contents to note the special place Mr Cox has begun to fill, as the poet of the Quebec landscape in its bolder and sterner aspects, of Labrador, and of the waters of the Gulf. For stimuli so powerful the emotions that the poems record are surprisingly gentle; of him as of so many Canadian poets one must say that there is an edulcoration of some of the loftiest material in the world. Again and again one comes on such phrases as "old grief in sweet Romaine," "the misty lanes of old Bonne Bay," "mirrors the cloudy patterns of the moon." Such phrases have an undeniable beauty; but they seem dissonant in the setting of bleak grandeur that Mr Cox prefers. When he abandons his favourite themes, he is less at ease, less individual, and therefore less interesting. The leading piece, "Ode after Harvest," is full of agreeable echoes, chiefly of Keats, from whose odes are taken the stanza and the rhythm. The more meditative poems also fall short of excellence: feeling and thought are not so well fused as feeling and picture were in the poems about Quebec.

In his preface to Mr Arthur Bourinot's *Selected Poems* (1935), Sir Andrew Macphail commented on the "close scrutiny of nature, selection of the beautiful, largeness of idea, depth of emotion, and delicacy of phrase," all of which were to be found in the volume.

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[3] For further comment on the collection see below, p. 326.

To the poems in *What Far Kingdom*[4] some of these phrases do not seem wholly appropriate. Mr Bourinot has for some years sought to liberalize his practice; and he has not often or for long at a time succeeded in achieving an effect of beauty in freedom comparable to the beauty in restraint that marked some of his earlier sonnets, especially those in the sequence called "In Memory of My Mother." In his most recent collection he is various in form and tone, ranging from the dramatic monologue through the nature lyric in the manner of Carman to the epigrammatic comment. The monologues are always interesting, but they do not set the impress of the character upon the turns of thought or phrase and in the end the effect produced is not dramatic but narrative. The nature lyrics are more moving, but for all their felicities of diction, and sometimes of movement (it is in his rhythms that Mr Bourinot is least evenly excellent), they do not picture as Lampman could or suggest with the strange power of Duncan Campbell Scott. The epigrammatic comments are more satisfying; but in them one misses that weight of significance, that constantly widening aura of suggestion, that mark the epigrammatic comment of Robert Frost. High standards are implied in the names mentioned; but it is by such standards that Mr Bourinot's poetry requires to be judged.

Like Mr Bourinot, Mrs Carol Cassidy has been expanding and varying her expression since in 1939 her chap-book *Fancy Free* appeared. Of her work in *Poems*, as of his, one may say that although the experimentation is admirable the finest effects she has yet attained are those in the old manner. Her years in the Orient and her sensitive response to Japanese poetry led her to an extraordinary competence and often a sharp, clear beauty in the pieces in which she pictures or reflects. Sometimes she is imaginative as in:

> When you lifted your voice
> it was as if you snared
> a frail and beating butterfly
> between your thumb and forefinger,
> and crushed its innocent loveliness
> to a cruel powder.

Sometimes she is merely descriptive, but with what insight!

> Japanese prows are optimistic
> and haughty.

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[4] The last five poems in the collection are reprinted from the chap-book *Discovery* (1940).

> They tilt their noses proudly,
> whether in a baffling sea,
> or beached,
> waiting for battle.

In everything that is crisp and compact she is a distinguished artist. However, it is probably the longer poems in this collection that point to her future course, poems in which emotion dominates picture. In these there is a fine aesthetic quality which may be called the "effect of distance"; ideas, feelings, even objects, take on simple contours, as if seen from another world. But the effect of distance seems aesthetically incompatible with occasional sudden rushes of warmth which communicate a shock that does not seem to have been designed. With the astonishing technical powers shown in the brief poems, it is proper to hope that sometime Mrs Cassidy will present large subjects in a large way without a flaw.

On Mr Arthur Stringer's *The King Who Loved Old Clothes* and Mrs Edna Jaques' *Aunt Hattie's Place* no comment is needed. These poets have for many years written without significant change in manner or in theme. The limitations which have been noted in previous surveys exist today as conspicuously as ever. Miss Clara Bernhardt's *Far Horizon*, on the other hand, shows a maturing of the poet's sensibility and an increased command of techniques. In the sequence of seven sonnets with which the little brochure closes, the advance in power is specially notable. A new tendency is also evident in Sister Maura's *The Rosary*, a sequence of fifteen meditations on the mysteries of the Blessed Virgin, preceded and followed by simple hymns. Richness of language and definiteness of design cannot conceal, or compensate, rhythms that fail to satisfy partly because of occasional awkwardness, partly because of incongruity with the substance.

Only the briefest comment is possible upon the quality of the verse appearing in periodicals. There is more light-hearted verse than usual; the war bulks larger, as it does in the verse appearing between boards; the balance between traditional and experimental forms is still heavily in favour of the former. Perhaps it will not be invidious to call attention to two admirable pieces, both by writers as yet little known, Miss E. Garrett's "Fable," which came out in *Saturday Night*, and Dr Earle Birney's "David," which he gave, as one would expect, to the *Canadian Forum*. "Fable" is a brief, rhetorical meditation on the loneliness symbolized by the unicorn; "David" is a long narrative of a tragic ascent in the Rockies; both are individual and both have structure and unusual emotional power.

II. FICTION

J. R. MacGillivray

Canadian fiction in 1941 was not remarkably different from the work of other years which has been examined in these surveys. There were two first novels of distinction, better in several ways than the books of more practised writers; but even these gratifying signs of new imaginative life have appeared with almost every springtime, yet the field of Canadian fiction has remained a region of great theoretical richness with only a few corners cultivated. There has been a new chapter added to the vast novel of Jalna by Miss de la Roche, more historical fiction about French Canada, assorted romances designed for the lending-libraries, and the usual crop of detective stories, frontier tales, and books for children. The number of works published and the distribution among types has been about the same as in the past, though this has been an off-year for our national favourite, heroic tales of the R.C.M.P. It is pleasant to observe, however, that the two first novels, *Barometer Rising*, by Hugh MacLennan, and *As for Me and My House*, by Sinclair Ross, reveal a fresh and critical interest in Canadian society, which has not been common in the past. These younger writers give us further reason to hope (we already have the work of Mr Callaghan and others) that the long-prevailing romantic idyllicism of our fiction may at last be giving way to a more general awareness of the imaginative possibilities of the immediate and the actual. Novelists in other countries have been aware of these possibilities for rather a long time.

Barometer Rising is a novel of Halifax at the time of the disaster in 1917. The principal time-sequence extends over little more than a week. Within these narrow limits the author has worked out his fictional pattern, and has given us a convincing and lively picture of Halifax both in her ordinary war-time functioning as the eastern wharf of Canada and in her terrible experience of December 6, 1917, when the explosion of the munition ship *Mont Blanc* almost blew the whole city off the map. The fictional pattern is simple but not very exciting, partly because it depends entirely upon a remote and doubtful event of the past. Neil Macrae, long missing in France and presumed dead, returns to Halifax shabby and shell-shocked to clear his name from vague slanders of disobedience and cowardice under fire, circulated by his uncle, foster-father, and former regimental superior, Colonel

Wain. The colonel's version of the affair is that his nephew disobeyed orders at a critical moment in an attack, ruined the operation and his uncle's military career, and escaped court-martial only by his presumed death. The other account is that the orders were silly and self-contradictory, and could not have been carried out by anyone. Around these two persons and their quarrel the characters of the novel are disposed. There is the solid, prosperous, and not unpleasant family of the Wains in all its ramifications, a little too solid, however, for Penelope Wain who had been in love with her cousin Neil, and had borne him a child of whose existence neither he nor the Wains had been told. There is also Dr Angus Murray, formerly of Colonel Wain's regiment, another shabby outcast, trying manfully to deaden his sharp distaste for war, army officers and Halifax society, with whiskey, but recovering other ambitions when there is a chance to help Neil, like himself, a son of Cape Breton. He acts as investigator and counsel for the defence, prepares his evidence, and is about to settle the score with the colonel when the *Mont Blanc* blows up, shattering the city, and hoisting most of the plot higher than the ship's anchor.

When I first heard of this book I wondered how a novelist could possibly lead up to an explosion so unexpected and catastrophic as this. The answer is, of course, that Mr MacLennan does not lead up to it, but uses it magnificently as an ending when it does occur. In fact one can hardly see how he could have finished the novel without it. How else could he have killed off Colonel Wain, given Neil Macrae and Angus Murray a chance to show their true mettle, freed Neil's child in a moment from her foster-parents, dropped easily all the business of the impending court-martial, and revealed so strikingly his full power as a descriptive reporter? Yet all this depends upon one terrible event which did occur, carrying death and destruction unpredictably over so wide an area that the work of chance in the novel is as nothing beside the stranger and actual vagaries of explosion, tidal wave, and fire.

Although Mr MacLennan has made brilliant use of the historical facts in resolving his fiction, it may still be said that the central conflict of the plot is not quite convincing. It is hard to believe in the mortal feud between Neil and his uncle or be very anxious about the risk which the young man takes in returning to his home so long after the alleged act of insubordination. Nor does the genial and pleasant-mannered Colonel Wain whom we meet in the novel seem like the person who could also be murderously vindictive toward his own nephew, unless the cool intrigue with his stenographer can persuade us of general and latent capacities for evil beneath a deceptive appearance. He is hardly formidable enough for his designed part in the action.

The true quality, then, of *Barometer Rising* is not to be found in plot or in the conflict of principal characters, but elsewhere—in memorable scenes, in secondary characters, in atmosphere, in shrewd and amusing social comment, and in the general display of critical intelligence at a hundred points in the book. The memorable scenes are numerous, ranging in mood from social comedy to stark horror—Sunday evening at the Wains, the sailing of the *Olympic*, Dr Murray at Mamie's establishment, crowds silently watching the *Mont Blanc* afire without knowing what concentrated destruction was stored below her decks, nine-ten o'clock at the railway station, young Roddie Wain and his friend, fascinated and frightened, exploring the North End. ("I bet I saw more dead people than you did.") Of the numerous secondary characters who give depth and vitality to the story, Roddie is perhaps the best. He gets about and sees a great deal, feeling the excitement of the days even more than his elders; and it is only natural to identify him with Mr MacLennan's memory of his younger self, who was Roddie's age at the time. As for the general atmosphere of the city and the comment on the people, only a Nova Scotian could judge properly, but to a foreigner they seem remarkably well done. Certainly the comments on Canada at large, and on the effect of her strong ties with both the Old World and the New, are sensible, amusing, and pertinent to the novel.

Mr Sinclair Ross in *As for Me and My House* is also writing about Canada and the Canadian people, but with a difference. His scene is not the colonial and sedate city of Halifax but the prairie town of Horizon somewhere out in the dust-storm belt. His principal characters are a clergyman and his wife, both unhappy and frustrated, finding no satisfaction in their work, hating to conform to the standards of behaviour set by domineering village busybodies, and longing for a more free and honest life, the realization of repressed ambitions, the one as a painter, the other as a musician. The novel relates the events of one year, and is entirely in the form of a journal written by the wife.

As for Me and My House succeeds, I should say, at two points: in technique, especially by the observation of the whole action from the feminine point of view, and in description, by the total and overwhelming impression of life amid petty minds and mean surroundings. I have taken occasion before to say that Canadian novelists do not seem to be interested in the technique of their art and are almost never experimental. It is pleasant, therefore, to find a new writer who tries a different, if far from original, method, and carries it off so well. Mrs Bentley is an assiduous observer. She is also an inhumanly devoted wife, concentrating her unwearied attention upon every motion or glance of her morose husband, shielding him from domestic distractions, scheming to please him, and getting neither affection nor thanks for her trouble. Such feminine devotion is fearful and wonderful, and may repel the reader as much as it did the Rev. Philip Bentley, but the woman's character is at least consistent and may be true to life. Yet when she has recorded for the twentieth time how after some minor *contretemps* her hero retired to his study white-lipped and silent, I could wish to be spared any more about him and his tantrums. Their mean environment is emphasized in the same overwhelming fashion. The roof leaks; the paper hangs loose from the ceiling; the chimney smokes; furniture is falling apart; meals are a failure; sand smothers the flowers; the people of the congregation complain, no matter what happens, and consider a man who expects to be paid a thousand dollars a year a shameless parasite. In its pitiless and unrelieved concentration of effect the novel is different from even the more realistic Canadian books of the last five years.

Plot-structure and characterization are less successful. There is little development in the story. Events follow events, but rarely depend upon them. Mr Bentley's character remains static, and also aloof and impenetrable. The account of his boyhood, of his means of entry into the ministry, and, at the time of the novel, of his intrigue with the village girl, seem to me utterly unreal. Even the central theme, his black hatred of himself and of his clerical office, appears exaggerated to a pathological degree. Men may have dreams of success in other fields of action, and clergymen may feel like hypocrites or traitors when they want to live as other men, but Mr Bentley exists in loneliness beyond these regions of comparatively normal human experience. He seeks no companionship of wife or friend, apart from his dumb groping toward Steve, the Polish boy. He shares his mind with no one, finds no pleasure in nature, books, or his painting, is untouched by the grandeur of the religious literature from which he reads at least every Sunday, cannot pity or even laugh at human pettiness, and looks for no escape from his dilemma, except to scurry, white-lipped and silent, into his study. It is his wife who saves the money, plans for his future, and gets him at the end of the book out of a parsonage and into a bookstore, where he will be just as unhappy. This concentration upon a rooted sorrow can be as impressive as Mrs Bentley's devotion; it is also extremely painful because there is no prospect of relief.

By contrast the well-known quarrels and dilemmas of the Whiteoak family seem as normal and reassuring as the return of spring. *Wakefield's Course*, by Mazo de la Roche, is the eighth novel in the series, and there is no apparent reason why this saga should not keep on expanding for a long time yet. Already it must be approaching some kind of a world record, and it certainly is the most substantial and impressive structure of Canadian fiction. The mere problem of maintaining a consistency of scene and character through so many books written during fifteen years would be enough to thwart a less careful and ingenious writer. *Wakefield's Course* carries the story of Jalna through 1939-40. The ancestral mansion is still crowded to the roof, but life is more peaceful than usual as the rest of the world drifts into war. Renny visits Ireland to buy a horse which will win the Grand National. Finch is doing well in London as a musician and Wakefield as an actor. To our surprise they all behave themselves in an eminently proper fashion, Renny as the devoted father and elder brother, Finch as the reconciled husband, and Wakefield as the ambitious and decent young fellow in love with the Welsh actress, Molly Griffith. Never in the long history of the Whiteoaks had everything turned out so well and young love been so happy. It was Renny, not Hitler, who spoiled all that. Molly, he announced, was his illegitimate daughter and Wakefield's niece. After that shock the war was a minor sensation, and the rescue by Finch and Wakefield of Renny, Rags, and the B.E.F. from Dunkirk, something of an anti-climax.

In this novel one notices particularly the much greater variety of scene than usual, yet the continued focus upon the limited world of one family. The action occurs not only at Jalna, but more frequently in Ireland and London, as well as in Wales, at Dunkirk, and in New York. Yet we rarely see beyond the immediate family group, one room in London, one house in Ireland, one cottage in Wales. We do not see the streets of London or the villages of Ireland. The author looks in rather than out. The threatening fear of all the world is hardly mentioned in the first half of a story which begins months after Munich. This seems to indicate that Miss de la Roche is inescapably the novelist of an isolated, if interesting and complex, family—not of a social class or a country. She is probably quite right when she keeps on with the Whiteoaks, preparing in each novel for further books to come. She knows what she can do best, and stays within her proper imaginative limits. Even that is no small accomplishment.

Among romances, briefer reference can be made to *Sick Heart River* by John Buchan, *Three Came to Ville Marie* by Alan Sullivan, and *Restless Are the Sails* by Evelyn Eaton.

Sick Heart River, John Buchan's last novel, tells of the final quest of Sir Edward Leithen, mortally ill, to recover to his family a wealthy New York business man who has for no immediately discernible reason hidden himself away in the far Canadian North. Actually both of them are looking for a legendary healing river, or failing that, to prove their courage against the menace of the North, of loneliness, and of death. The book lies somewhere between Arctic adventure and allegory. One misses the tenseness, the impending physical danger, the manœuvring against resourceful enemies, the triumphant conclusion of the other stories in the series. The enemies here are all within, and the only victory is to die. This is a sad, retrospective, rather tired, yet serene book, a not unsuitable farewell to Sir Edward Leithen and his creator.

Three Came to Ville Marie and *Restless Are the Sails* are both historical romances of French Canada. In the first the hero abandons the France of Louis XIV and Mme de Maintenon for the Montreal of Vaudreuil, Frontenac and the Iroquois raids; in the second the hero escapes from colonial Massachusetts to become involved in many dangers of war and piracy, and comes at the end of his adventures to the France of Louis XV and Mme de Pompadour. Both stories, but especially the second, are episodic in structure, memorable for a few exciting events such as the attack on Lachine and the siege of Louisbourg, and both follow the uneven course of a love story in which the young gentlemen have ultimately to choose between the rival charms of an Indian and a French maiden. Needless to say the sound claims of race, religion and duty triumph. Mr Sullivan's book is rather better in design and characterization; Miss Eaton's scenes are more striking, and her fluent style more calculated to please popular taste.

Mention should also be made of *Convenient Season* by David Manners, and *Highway to Valour* by Margaret Duley. The first is about a young man from New York who, longing for the rustic simplicities, moves to his aunt's farm in Nova Scotia. The novel is of interest chiefly for some unusually vivid accounts of minor incidents of farm life, and for the character of the aunt, freeing herself with difficulty from long-cherished bitterness and disappointment. *Highway to Valour*, the third book by Margaret Duley, is again about a tense, moon-struck Newfoundland girl, named Mageila Michelet of Feather-the-Nest. She is the descendant of an Irish princess, has magic power of healing, and recoils in trembling distaste from life as she meets it in Newfoundland, Labrador and Montreal. There are a few good scenes in the book and much fanciful evocation of place and feeling, but the author's liking for skimble-skamble stuff and her persistent use of weird mannerisms of expression would stop all but the most patient readers.

The only nature-study to reach me this year is *Return to the River* by R. L. Haig-Brown. It tells against a slight fictional background the life-story of the Columbia River salmon, especially as recently modified by power dams and conservation schemes. It is a book for fishermen and amateur biologists, but I imagine it would also pass examination by professional ichthyologists as well. Mr Haig-Brown writes in a direct and lucid fashion, and his book is handsomely illustrated by Charles De Feo.

There has also been a somewhat smaller amount of detective fiction than usual. Mention may be made of a first story, *The Invisible Worm* by Margaret Millar, and of about the twenty-first by Maurice B. Dix, *The Night Assassin*. Miss Millar makes use of the old favourite situation, a house-party, a weird assortment of guests, all rightly suspicious of one another, a new murder every few chapters, a subtle poison, and a cheeky amateur detective who has more sense than the police. The elements in Mr Dix's story are as standardized: Scotland Yard, a foul den in Whitechapel, a small group of threatened victims, and several murders under similar circumstances with the subjects scrupulously chosen in alphabetical order. The story is brought a little closer than usual to place and time by the use in the plot of the blackout, Czech refugees, and the agents of the Gestapo. Both books should entertain everyone except superior connoisseurs of crime fiction and people who never touch the stuff.

As usual there are several books for children well worth mentioning. The scene of John Morgan Gray's yarn for boys, *The One-Eyed Trapper*, is an advanced Canadian school that goes in more for sports and wood-lore than for bookish activities. Consequently he is able to combine neatly three favourite themes of juvenile fiction: private-school life, learning about nature in the wild, and daring conflict with sinister enemies, in this case a gang of kidnappers and the trapper in their pay. *Two Lost on Dartmoor*, by Elizabeth Sprigge, is, like her earlier books, a pleasant story of the milder adventures of children and their ponies in an English setting. Her style is again fluent and natural, and the book is illustrated with pencil drawings by T. L. Greenshields. For somewhat younger readers there is *Jory's Cove*, by Clare Bice, about a small boy and his friends in a fishing-village of Nova Scotia. This is an unusually handsome book that should please not only its designed public, but also persons who care for fine printing, illustration and binding.

III. DRAMA

W. S. Milne

The crop of plays is slender. The war has interfered with the activity of the Little Theatre from coast to coast; and where there is no producing theatre, there will be no playwrights. Some groups are carrying on with crippled personnel, and many more would continue to function if they were convinced that they were contributing to the war effort by so doing, and if they were given constructive leadership from the Dominion Drama Festival executive, or from such war organizations as the committees for entertainment of troops in training. But there are larger reasons for keeping the art of the theatre alive among us. An editorial writer in the Calgary *Herald*, dealing with the dramatic activities of the students of the Banff School of Fine Arts, says, "It may well be that they, schooled in the creation of the gracious stimulants of life, will be called upon to play an important part in the re-establishment of normal existence after the present fury has abated." Something may be said, too, for the value of the theatre in maintaining civilian morale in a society geared to the terrific strain of production for victory. Canada has not felt much strain yet; but it is worthy of note that in the countries where that strain has been intensest, the authorities have gone out of their way to encourage purely cultural activity, and the theatre above all. Moscow, for example, at the time this is being written, is having a three-day Shakespeare festival. However, the fact remains that such Little Theatre groups in Canada as have not folded up for the duration in face of the difficulties of war-time production, or transformed themselves into concert parties or pierrot troupes, continue their limited activities in a pathetically apologetic manner. Hence, there is a dearth of plays.

Of published plays, there are only four, two of them printed in periodicals. *Anne of Avonlea* is a three-act dramatization of L. M. Montgomery's book, suitable for presentation by societies with limited technical resources. It is not distinguished aesthetically, but has in it what will doubtless give pleasure to many. The University of Saskatchewan *Sheaf* presents Donald Greene's "The Organizer," a powerful but rather artificial play of the "box-stove" school, in which a farmer neglects his farm for politics, the cow dies, one son rebels and leaves, and the father decides on wider political fields to conquer. The situations are strong, but the dialogue is stiff and stilted, with a tendency to degenerate into set tirades at frequent intervals. From the *Carolina Play-Book* comes the latest play of Gwen Pharis, who is still our most promising new dramatist. The author, now married, is living in the North-West, a thousand miles north of the American border, and makes use of her new environment in her play, "The Courting of Marie Jenvrin." This, as far as one knows, her first comedy, deals with the rivalry of various suitors for the hand of Marie, waitress in the hotel of a northern mining community. Marie is something of a flirt and quick-tempered, and her ambition is to own a cow, that she may have fulfilled the nearly impossible dream of the housewife in the North-West, fresh cream. The piece opens slowly, but gains momentum as it goes on. The dialogue is bright and speakable, the characterizations clear and varied, and the humour unforced. It seems to show something of the influence of another Carolina Playmakers' graduate, Josephine Niggli. One fervently hopes that Miss Pharis will not allow new circumstances to interfere with the exercise of a dramatic talent as genuine as we have in Canada today. The last of the published work is *The Cradle in the Hills*, a Nativity play by the Rev. J. E. Ward, of St. Stephen's Church, Toronto. Written originally to be broadcast, it does not lend itself to stage production. It is slow-moving, and suffers from the use of a modern translation for the words of the evangelist-narrator. With it may be compared an unpublished Christmas play by J. E. Middleton: his dignified and scholarly "The Elders Inquire." Here the old story is re-told in the form of a cross-examination of one of the shepherds by two elders, on a charge of deserting his flocks on Christmas eve. This piece is well written, with excellent dialogue and characterization, and the impact that comes from a fresh approach to an old theme.

Of the plays produced during 1941 but not published, full-length plays are represented by two authors only. Miriam Stein of Montreal offers "Guests on Guard," a sentimental melodrama, good of its kind, about some English children who are unwitting tools of a spy ring in a Canadian city, but who precociously turn the tables on the dirty dogs with the aid of the neighbourhood children's gang and a convenient mountie. W. E. Dan Ross submits for this survey no less than six three-act comedies, some of which should almost certainly have been included in previous surveys. All six plays were written for the same five actors, of whom Mr Ross himself is one, as well as being author and producer. The plots are all somewhat hackneyed and are developed with stencil characters; the dialogue is padded out with stale vaudeville "gags." But the pieces are not without dramatic quality, and may well have given a good evening's entertainment to the audiences for whom they were intended.

We turn to the one-act plays. First in quality and effectiveness comes Elsie Park Gowan's "Maestro," an original farce with a plausible satiric idea. The creditors of a bankrupt conservatory of music send in a tone-deaf efficiency expert, to run the school until they get their money back. The townsfolk are ignorant of the new principal's identity, and erect him into the musical idol of the community. "Maestro" won second prize in a play-writing competition held by the Ottawa Drama League Workshop. It is a little gem that cries out for publication and a wider audience. Miss Gowan's other play of this year, "Back to the Kitchen, Woman!" is a stilted and not very funny farce with a basic situation and central character that the author does not succeed in making convincing. The Ottawa competition mentioned above was won by "Sixty Dollars a Month," by Ruth Parsons, a play dealing with four white-collar girls who share a small apartment. Its interest depends chiefly on the fidelity with which it depicts the little commonplaces of everyday life: meals, laundry, clothes, boy-friends, bosses, and the ever-present threat of unemployment. There is little plot or dramatic situation in it. Its characterization and dialogue are excellent, but it remains primarily a good piece of reporting. A similar play is "Family Merry-Go-Round" by Marian Brandley. Here we have a mother with six girls, all returning from school and office and getting ready for dates. The chief dramatic conflict is over who is going to wear which, and who if any is to press it. Again, good dialogue, easy and natural, but it leads nowhere, a characteristic of merry-go-rounds. Some others deserve brief mention. "The Countess Comes to Stay," by Jean Sweet, is a one-act farce in which an aspiring matron confuses the identities of a new maid and a titled war-guest she has intrigued to have stay with her. The same mistaken-identity theme is the basis of Leonora McNeilly's revue skit, "Refugees." F. H. Morris contributes two trifles on the triangle theme, "Madame, le Commandant . . . Entertains!" and "Benediction." "Gay is the Rose," by M. J. Thompson, is an innocuous comedy, suitable for teen-age groups. "The Highbrows," by Philip Kerwin, is a one-act farce in which the basic idea of Molière's *Précieuses Ridicules* is expressed in a modern setting. A book-agent takes advantage of the affectations of the young ladies to sell them the works of Edgar Guest. The idea is cleverer than the execution of it. The characters are too incredible even for farce, and the play is too long to justify the surprise ending.

There is one department of dramatic activity which has been stimulated by the war, and that is radio broadcasting. Since radio is at once a commercial venture and an effective means of education and propaganda, it is not surprising that it has attracted many first-rate writers. But since it reaches its total audience in one performance, the radio is naturally a most ephemeral medium, and it was with great difficulty that the survey was able to obtain the few scripts considered here. They may, however, be taken as fairly sampling the very large Canadian output, of a kind which we hope to be able to record more fully in next year's survey.

The work of Earle Grey, English actor and playwright now domiciled in Canada, may be taken first as bridging the gap between stage and airwaves. Mr Grey's scripts could be presented as plays with the slightest of changes. The influence of stage technique is still strong. "Glimpses of the Moon" depicts an old actor returning to a derelict theatre, scene of his former triumphs. There is a new twist to the old situation at the end, but the drama seems to peter out before the final line. "The Personal Touch" is a propaganda play in which a business man wakes up to the realities of war when his son enlists. "A Bargain 's a Bargain" is Irish character comedy. "At Twelve Midnight" deals with the German execution of hostages in occupied territory, a ready-made propaganda theme used frequently on the air. John Coulter, another old country writer now living in Canada, submits "This Is My Country," a radio version of his stage play, "Holy Manhattan," reviewed in a previous survey. On the whole, one feels the main thesis of the play gains by the condensation necessary for radio treatment, although much of the incidental comedy and atmosphere are lost.

Both these writers are equally at home writing for either stage or microphone. Radio has, however, recruited its own playwrights, who are developing a technique proper to the new medium, exploiting its mechanical resources—variety of scenes, music, sound effects, use of narrator and commentator, etc.—in fresh and striking fashion. Of these, Horace Brown may be taken as outstanding. "Having written in all fields," he remarks, "I can say that radio is the most satisfying, because you are not bound by any set rules, or by any policy except that of good taste. The amount of progressive material you can present on the air, in comparison with other media, is amazing. The old tabus seem to have been put in the attic, where they belong. . . . Radio is more incisive and vital. . . . I feel it is the best medium of expression for the author, apart from the novel, yet invented." "Honorable Hara-Kiri," one of Mr Brown's scripts, was written the day the United States entered the war, and presented within the week. It tells in striking fashion of the last exploit of two American volunteer fliers with the Chinese forces, who deliberately crash into a Japanese munition plant. The final scene takes place within the diving plane itself, a feat impossible for the visual theatre. "Doctor Auerhaus" is powerful propaganda, stated dramatically in human terms, dealing with the Nazis' treatment of a Jewish scientist. "My Sister and I," described by the author himself as a "tear-jerker," uses the popular song as background music for a story of Netherlands child refugees. Another script attempts, successfully on the whole, to present the rival claims of capital and labour in relation to war production. Others deal with the merchant marine, the nursing forces, concentration camps, New Canadians and the war, and war guests' first Christmases away from home. All his work is fresh and dramatic, making use of the freedom radio permits.

Allister Grosart is another professional writer who has successfully mastered radio technique. His output is tremendous. In the course of a year, he has written something like a hundred scripts, most of them factual-propaganda material for the C.B.C. He is the author of much of the dramatic material used in the "Carry on, Canada" series. He wrote the ten half-hour dramatic programmes entitled "New Homes for Old," using as a basis his personal interviews with New Canadians from Vancouver to Montreal. He has done a series of dramatic episodes illustrating various aspects of national defence. "Working for Victory" is also his, a series of ten fifteen-minute talks for the Director of Public Information, using a "talk-technique" which relies on a definite underlying dramatic structure for its effect. He has also done a series of ten three-minute dramatic episodes directed against leakage of information, and several dramatized war news programmes (one of which, "Hostage," was presented in Canada in both English and French, and broadcast to the continent by the B.B.C. in French). Before such a volume of achievement, critical comment stands abashed. In many of his scripts, he successfully combines dramatic episodes, poetry, straight narration, factual material, and dramatized news-items. His work is potent propaganda, and it is characterized throughout by the good newspaperman's sense of "hot news."[1]

[1] A further example of radio as a means of education and propaganda may be found in a script by M. J. Thompson, "Democracy," written for students of a short course in democracy and citizenship given by the New Brunswick Department of Education. It depicts two parallel family circles, one in Germany, one in Canada, and shows the contrast in their reactions to a given situation.

Still another professional writer who has done many fine radio scripts is Leslie McFarlane, whose work is as close-knit as a stage-play, although he makes free use of radio technique when it serves. "The Breed of Pioneers" deals with a bush fire. "Good Old Twenty-Fourth" recreates the sort of holiday the people of 1900 enjoyed. Two other successful professional script-writers are Thomas Tweed and Ben Lepkin. Their collaboration includes "I Never Had Time to Turn Around," a clever dramatization of the armored-train episode from Churchill's Boer war days; "Noah Had a Wife," a free adaptation in modern prose of the Chester Mystery of the Flood; and a striking dramatic treatment of Professor Cleveringa's defiance of the Nazis at the University of Leyden, linked with the story of the founding of the University in 1575, entitled, "The Well-chosen Words of William the Silent." These writers show dramatic sense, a gift for characterization and apt dialogue, and a flexible technique that makes full use of the additional freedom of the microphone form.

The dozens of radio scripts read for this survey have convinced the writer of one thing. There are many more competent and workmanlike radio scripts being written than there are good plays. The reason is obvious: authors are paid for writing for the radio. We shall never get a Canadian drama in Canada until we can support it financially, and enable people to earn a living at it. That day is not yet.[2]

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[2] For note of an important award to Mr William Strange, too late for inclusion here, *see* p. 361.

At the Editor's request I add a brief note on work which was omitted from my survey of Drama in 1940.

Margaret Kennedy is joint author with Anne Marriott of "Payload," a radio script on the opening up of the Canadian North-West by air. In a series of dramatic episodes, linked by rather wordy and formless verse sequences, are presented the search for radium, the growth of radio in the North, the working of new mines, the extension of mail service, mercy flights, and the development of north-western aviation generally. All events portrayed actually took place. The material is successfully handled in terms of broadcasting technique, and conveys the impression that the authors are thoroughly at home in the medium. "The Loneliest Boy" and "Better than Light" are one-act plays by Cyril Stackhouse. Both deal with the war. The first is about a woman who disowns her son for enlisting, and refuses to write to him or open his letters. She has just been persuaded to relent when a telegram comes announcing his death in action. The other deals with the return to his family, during an air-raid, of a soldier reported missing. Both plays are moving, but because of their themes rather than because of the treatment. The dialogue in both is stiff and stilted, and the central female figure in each is completely unconvincing.

IV. REMAINING MATERIAL

THE EDITOR AND OTHERS

In this essay it is impossible to adhere strictly to the divisions in the Lists. (i) The first section reviews the books, most of them bearing on the Canadian scene, which fall in the categories of Narrative and Descriptive Writing, including Biography, and some which find their chief centre of interest in Religion or Education. (ii) The second section gathers up what must be said of Criticism and of Scholarship in the Humanities, and includes notes by several different contributors. (iii) The third division consists of Professor A. Brady's review of more or less technical studies in the Social Sciences, Canadian field. (iv) The final section, supplied by Mr Philip Child, deals mainly with writings on Current Affairs and Problems, which, more even than in the two previous years, mean the war.

I

Three attractive books on Canada as a whole appeared in 1941.

Most important among these is a little volume contributed to the Oxford University Press's new series "The World Today": *The Canadian Peoples* by B. K. Sandwell. Its primary aim is to set in their proper perspective the current problems arising from the Dominion's mixed population, and in so doing it suggests a convincing way of tracing the dominant pattern of Canadian history. For Mr Sandwell refuses to centre attention, as did our older historians, mainly on constitutional issues (whether of responsible government, confederation, or national status) or, in the manner of some of our younger historians, to re-read everything in terms of economics. Constitutional and economic questions are subordinated to the character and motives of the chief racial groups, and notably, of course, the English and the French. These, as they work themselves out within the controlling framework of Canadian geography, colour the constitutional, the economic and the cultural issues, and give the pattern its peculiarly Canadian character. It is a brilliant essay, sane in judgment, and a beautiful example of lucid exposition.

Lady Tweedsmuir's *Canada* is likewise contributed to a series: "The British Commonwealth in Pictures." There are forty-four illustrations in colour or black and white: some of them reproductions of paintings, crayons, woodcuts, etc., by Canadian or visiting artists, others from photographs. To accompany these Lady Tweedsmuir has written a brief sketch of Canadian history, "A Bird's Eye View of the Provinces," and an estimate of the "Canadian Way of Life." There is small room for detail, and profound observations would be out of place in such a work. But for those who know little of Canada it is a pleasant and useful introduction; and for Canadians it has another appeal. Like her distinguished husband, Lady Tweedsmuir won our esteem and affection by entering so fully into our life and aspirations. This little book is an outcome and an epitome of the spirit in which Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir dwelt among us and as such will find a welcome from every Canadian reader.

A much more extensive survey of the Dominion, province by province, is afforded in *Here's to Canada!* by Dorothy Duncan, an American by birth, but a Canadian by marriage and residence. No year goes by now without volumes in aid of the American tourist; but this is a distinctly superior effort. It contains a great deal of information, most of which is reliable, and some suggestions for additional reading. But its avowed end is portraiture: we are given what is virtually a character sketch of each of the provinces. Such a book, as the author remarks, can be written only in the first person. She is to be congratulated on her control of this method and even more on her possession of a mind naturally objective, so that the portraiture never deteriorates into self-portraiture. She does not get between us and the subject or afflict us with a determined spirit of gay adventure, as is the usual way with her kind. A good deal of unobtrusive art goes to the making of the book, nowhere seen to better advantage than when occasionally she introduces the companion of her travels. And she never stays with a theme long enough to tire us or make us suspect her of padding out a chapter. Concentrated fact (printed in italics) is interspersed with anecdote, the direct depiction of scenery, and brief, shrewd comment. Of this last one example must be given:

> Ontario is a state of mind, bounded on the east by a foreign language, on the north by wilderness, on the west by the hungry prairies, and on the south by another country. . . . It is Canada's greatest manufacturing province and her richest mixed-farming area. Unfortunately it is also the province most disliked by everyone else in the Dominion, for Ontario remains mentally isolated in the centre of the continent. . . . It is the seat of the conservative element of Canada, fanatically loyal to the British Empire by tradition and training. . . . It has got everything men could want and knows it, but it doesn't yet know what to do with such abundance. It should be producing leaders and artists

> and great thinkers, as well as cheese and gold. . . . The rest of the provinces watch uneasily as Ontario becomes Americanized, the while it proclaims loudly its emotional affiliations with Great Britain.

This is not the whole truth; but it is some part of the truth. The book is illustrated with almost fifty carefully selected photographs.

Also superior to the average run of guide-books is *The Lure of Quebec* (the city and its environs), by Dr W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education for the province. His method is a tour of historic sites, with a brief sketch of their story at each. The illustrations are numerous, though not so attractive as those in the volumes by Dorothy Duncan and Lady Tweedsmuir; and there is a very useful appendix on "Literature concerning Quebec," including historical novels. It would be surprising, however, if Canadian literature of travel treated only of Canada. Maude Hill Beaton brings her long practice and skill as a journalist to the narrative of her trip *From Cairo to Khyber to Célebes*, and gives us nothing very profound indeed, but a vivid and very entertaining book.

Nature and the frontier figure less largely than in some previous years. Mr Dan McCowan's *A Naturalist in Canada* is an agreeable series of light essays (based on radio talks) about our flora and fauna, again with numerous illustrations. *Virgin Water*, by Leighton Brewer, might, if due emphasis were given to the qualifying epithets, be described as a twentieth-century North American *Complete Angler*. That is to say: it recounts the pursuit of the trout during half a lifetime, through the rivers and lakes mainly of Quebec; it is quite devoid of those evidences of literary culture that help to make Walton so delightful even to non-anglers, but at least the stock on which these flowers are grafted is present—the sense of quiet, the encircling calm and beauty of nature (though a much less domesticated nature, inevitably, than Walton's), and that note of the idyllic which somehow the fisher often manages to share with the shepherd of literature. Life on the receding frontier claims another good book from Mr Philip Godsell. *They Got Their Man* is a collection of narratives with the R.C.M.P. in the role of hero, but with much also on the aborigines, Indian and Eskimo, and on the white men drawn to the Arctic by the lure of gold or pelts. The stories make vivid and exciting reading, but at the same time strike us as completely authentic and quite free from the false romanticism and meretricious heightening that so often dog the footsteps of the

Mounted Police on the printed page. Mr Godsell enjoys the advantage of knowing the country of which he writes, of being indeed one of the leading authorities on it; and he has real, if unobtrusive, skill as a writer. Without loss of essential truth and consistency, he can indulge himself in the imaginative reconstruction of scenes; and he is always careful to list for us the chief sources which he has used. Scattered throughout the volume are much information and many shrewd comments, as a glance at the admirable index will show. In a word, *They Got Their Man* is an informative as well as a vastly entertaining book.

There are four autobiographies: Professor Leopold Infeld's *Quest*, Harry Strange's *Never a Dull Moment*, Sandham Graves' *Lost Diary*, which will be briefly noticed in section IV, and A. H. Tyrer's *And a New Earth*. Likewise based on personal reminiscence, but too episodic to be called an autobiography, is Miss Emily Carr's *Klee Wyck*, probably the most distinguished book in this section, on which for the moment we reserve our further comment.

Mr Strange's autobiography is daringly but quite accurately named. In the actual writing of it he has had the collaboration of his wife Kathleen Strange, so that the reader has the double advantage of Mr Strange's wide-ranging experiences as subject-matter and Mrs Strange's growing literary skill in its presentation. The story starts in a prosperous English home in Putney, a patriarchal menage, with grandparents, of strongly marked character, great aunts, and what-not—a little suggestive of the Forsytes. In the family tree stands the revered name of the martyred Bishop Latimer. Is it possible that Mr Strange has missed another interesting association; for we are told that until the Napoleonic wars the name was L'Estrange, and this sets us wondering about Sir Roger, of seventeenth-century fame? From the book-lined walls at Putney, where the father set reading above experience, and the grandfather (though a devotee of Cervantes and Sterne) set experience above reading, the narrative moves on through school-days in a French village to apprenticeship in the great engineering works of Armstrong-Whitworth. In some ways these early chapters, with their pictures of a vanishing world, are the best in the book: we wish them longer. Thereafter we are carried through stretches that are more adventurous, but less distinctive: first the South African war; then, with more detail and a heightening of interest, gold-mining in the Yukon, to be followed by life in the Pacific and acquaintance with Jack

London; and so to the first World War, where Mr Strange's experiences included much work on flame-throwing devices with the Royal Engineers and a cruise with the Grand Fleet from Scapa Flow. Some moments in this life-story are more exciting or more significant than others; but, as the title promises, none of them is dull. Mr and Mrs Strange are to be congratulated.

Professor Infeld's *Quest* presents a story which is well worth the telling, and which leads from the ghetto of Cracow to a secure refuge—say rather, a new beginning—at last in the University of Toronto. Its two motifs are escape and achievement. The first escape is from the squalid life and stifling traditions of the ghetto itself; the second, from the malignant curse of anti-Semitism, never quite so cruel as when pursuing a Jew who does not wish to be different, but asks only to be judged by his achievement like other men. The story is told with an absence of reserve, a little startling, no doubt, to Professor Infeld's new colleagues. But its second motif, achievement, is developed with a modesty which is charming, and to which, likewise, this continent is not altogether accustomed. Professor Infeld smiles at the way in which he has been labelled for all time as the man who collaborated with Einstein. Yet if one ponders duly the difficulties overcome which the book narrates, and the sheer ability which must prelude such collaboration and bring it to a successful issue, one hardly sees how a better symbol could be got of Professor Infeld's achievement, at least for the lay mind. The vivid picture of life in the ghetto, the account of the Polish universities under the rising tide of anti-Semitism, the brief interludes at Berlin and Cambridge, the two years at Princeton under Einstein, with an intimate portrait of the great scientist: the whole makes a story of unfailing interest and often of genuine historical importance. Professor Infeld's command of English is remarkable.

Mr Tyrer's *And a New Earth* is an *apologia* for his life and preaching, and a headstrong indictment of the leaders of the Christian Church, particularly the Anglican branch of it, for their unwillingness to move in the direction and at the speed which the author prescribes. Into the merits of his controversy with authority, we have no intention of going: it is obvious, however, that the problem of adjusting dogma and traditional formulary to a changing world is one that requires a rare combination of scholarship, practical good sense and tact, in none of which does Mr Tyrer appear to us to be very well endowed. The chapters devoted to the early years of struggle in Canada are not uninteresting. Certainly we would rather be Mr Tyrer's reader than his diocesan!

Biography is represented by two volumes of some importance: *Maude Abbott: A Memoir* by H. E. MacDermot, and *Daniel M. Gordon: His Life* by Wilhelmina Gordon; and each has its place too in Canadian history, religious, educational or scientific. On the former book Dr J. H. Elliott has kindly written for us the following note:

"This is not only a memoir of the most outstanding woman in Canadian medicine, but of one who probably achieved greater international fame than any Canadian physician of her time. She became the world's recognized authority on anomalies of the heart. Her first contribution brought from Sir William Osler the comment, 'of extraordinary merit—far and away the best thing on the subject written in English, possibly in any language.' For twenty-five years she added to our knowledge of the subject, her work culminating in her great *Atlas*, which brought from the world's leading physicians recognition and praise similar to that written by Osler in 1907. She was a woman of wide and varied interests, pathologist, editor, biographer, social worker, historian. The list of her publications contains the titles of seventeen books and monographs, including such history as *McGill's Heroic Past* and *History of Medicine in the Province of Quebec*, the latter being a revision, with additions, of her section on 'Medicine and Surgery in the Province of Quebec' in *The Storied Province of Quebec* (1930). The story of her early life at St. Andrew's East, P.Q., is a contribution to the records of Canadian life in the seventies and eighties of the last century. Dr MacDermot tells of the admission of women to the arts course in McGill and of the important part taken by Dr Abbott in securing the admission of women into medicine in Quebec. We learn of her ambitions, her varied activities, of difficulties overcome, of her abounding energy and kindly disposition: the story of a life full of achievement, which should be a source of pride to Canadians, one for the younger generation to emulate. A well-written biography which should be in every Canadian library."

Miss Gordon's life of her father, Principal Gordon, is a competent and readable piece of biography. With a little independent knowledge of the long period covered, it is possible to find considerable historical interest in its pages. The chapter on his student days in a Scottish university (in this instance, Glasgow) helps us to understand the education of many of Canada's cultural leaders in the colonial period. The account of his experiences when the west-coast line of the C.P.R. was being surveyed, and as military chaplain in the days of the Rebellion, make concrete for us some details of those episodes. The narrative of his ministry, and of his part in the councils of the Presbyterian Church, throw some light on an institution which did much to shape Scottish-Canadian life in the past. And the record of his administration at Queen's is a useful supplement to the books on that university produced last year. Miss Gordon's emphasis and tone are not, however, primarily historical, but are rather those of a personal record; and one is conscious that less is made of the subject than might have been. Nor does the personality emerge with much definition of outline. What we have is the portrait of a man, grave (though with a very occasional touch of humour), practical, judicious, and quite unexciting. Many who are still living will be able to judge whether the likeness is exact or whether filial piety has not tended inadvertently to level out some of the more striking features.

Of three books on Roman Catholic women pioneers in Canada and the religious houses which they founded, much the best is Mother M. St Paul's *From Desenzano to "The Pines."* The first nine chapters sketch the history of the Ursulines from their founding by St Angela in sixteenth-century Italy to the time, three hundred years later, when from the Ursuline house at Le Faouët Mother Mary Xavier went forth to carry the work of her order to Ontario. The next nine chapters are given to her journey to Sault Ste. Marie, and her work, first there, and later at Chatham. The remaining nine chapters are divided between the more recent history of "The Pines," the Ursuline school at Chatham, and the work of the order in the Old World and the New. The chapters dealing with the foundress, Mother Mary Xavier, and her co-workers, are full of historical interest; and the whole book is very readable and is written with delightful clarity and ease. Interesting also, and on the whole well written, is Sister St Ignatius Doyle's *Marguerite Bourgeoys and Her Congregation*, which tells the story of the founding and subsequent expansion of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal. The book is quite attractively produced by the Garden City Press, Gardenvale, P.Q. From the same press comes the third book, *The Women Pioneers of North America*, written and illustrated by Miss Sophy L. Elliott. This is an attempt to weave together into a more or less continuous and popular narrative the story of the religious pioneers of French Canada—Marie de l'Incarnation, Marie de la Peltrie, Jeanne Mance, Marguerite Bourgeoys, and others. There is a bibliography, which (if it is to be trusted) suggests an almost exclusive reliance on secondary material. The technique adopted is something between that of modern psychological biography (the manner at least, if not the matter) and ordinary newspaper reporting. I am afraid that one must pronounce Miss Elliott's prose both bad and pretentious. We take at random an example of her familiar manner (familiar, not simple, for she is never simple), and an example of her high-flown style (the italics are ours):

> Perhaps their [the Indians'] cooking technique did not appeal to a woman of her [Mme de la Peltrie's] refinement. However, she managed very well *to blink at the utter lack of daintiness witnessed whenever kitchen duties were in operation.*
>
> Rough sailor voices rasped above salty, whining winds which tore at the rigging like some wild and maddened, unearthly beast. The triumphant sea *delighted in torturing the cockle-shell of a vessel, smacking it smartly on one side then, for no apparent reason, assaulting the opposite.* Gallantly the ship battled its way. *Heaving, pitching, staggering and trembling as to whether it should split asunder or forge ahead.*

Miss Elliott's pictures are very much better than her prose. They also are conventional. The difference is that here Miss Elliott has mastered the conventions and shows a competence which she certainly lacks in the written word. The book is indeed delightfully illustrated, reflecting at this point equal credit on author and publisher. Print and paper are good. The proof-reading is extremely bad.

This is the appropriate moment to return to *Klee Wyck*, by Miss Emily Carr. The author, now over seventy, has won for herself a distinguished, indeed a unique, place among Canadian artists; but this is her first published book. It consists for the most part of episodes from her sketching trips among the Indians of the British Columbia coast ("Klee Wyck," the laughing one, is the name which they early gave her). This little volume reveals the same absolute sincerity, and the same quality of vividness based on insight, that one detects in her paintings; it also bears witness to her complete control of her new medium, words. Indeed, it would be hard to praise too highly Miss Carr's prose. The staple is simple matter-of-fact narrative, beautiful in its economy, lucidity, and firmness of texture:

> I left the old man and woman leisurely busy. . . . Each gave me a passing grin and a nod when I said goodbye: comings and goings are as ordinary to Indians as breathing. . . . The dogs followed to the edge of the water, their stomachs and hearts sore at seeing us go. Perhaps in a way dogs are more domestic and more responsive than Indians.

But the prose rises with effortless certainty to any demands made upon it. Here is the account of a rescue at sea:

> The boy bailed furiously. The long dogged pull of the man's oars challenged death inch by inch, wave by wave. There were spells like eternity when the fury out there seemed empty. . . . I stared and stared, watching to tell Indians in the home village what the sea had done to their man and boy. How it had sucked them again and again into awful hollows, walled them about with waves, churned so madly that the boat did not budge in spite of those desperate pulling oars. Then some sea demon tossed her upon a crest and another plunged her back again. The hugging sea wanted her, but inch by inch she won. Then a great breaker dashed her on the beach with the smashing hurl of a spoiled child returning some coveted toy. The boy jumped out and made fast. The man struggled a few paces through the foam and fell face down.

That is narrative prose of a high quality. And here is a piece of description, of equal or greater merit—the description of a huge statue, come on suddenly in the forest:

> Her head and trunk were carved out of, or rather into, the bole of a great red cedar. She seemed to be part of the tree itself, as if she had grown there at its heart and the carver had only chipped away the outer wood so that you could see her. . . . The eyes were two rounds of black set in wider rounds of white, and placed in deep sockets under wide, black eyebrows. Their fixed stare bored into me as if the very life of the old cedar looked out, and it seemed that the voice of the tree itself might have burst from that great round cavity, with projecting lips, that was her mouth.

To read these passages in comparison with those quoted above is instantly to realize the difference between good prose and bad. *Klee Wyck* is beautifully produced by the Oxford University Press and is illustrated from four of Miss Carr's paintings.

To return to works that find their centre of interest in the religious or the educational history of Canada. Of a number of histories of individual churches, one deserves special mention: *A History of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal* by Frank Dawson Adams. This interesting and attractive volume is based on the archives of the Cathedral and of the Diocese of Montreal, on records in the McCord Museum of McGill University, on oral and written testimony from members of the Cathedral's congregation, and on the appropriate secondary sources, and includes biographical sketches of the Bishops of Montreal from Dr George

Jehoshaphat Mountain, first to hold this title, and some account of the rectors, vicars and deans from Dr John Ogilvie, first minister of the Anglican congregation in Montreal, onward. As in several of his earlier volumes so in the latest, reviewed in section III, Mr Perkins Bull emphasizes the part played by religion in the forming of the Ontario community. For the current history of religious opinion in English-speaking Canada the reader may be specially directed to the writings listed under the name of Dr C. E. Silcox, who also edited the interesting proceedings of the Ecumenical Conference, held at the University of Toronto in the spring of 1941.

Educational history is chiefly represented by books relating to Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, which celebrated its centenary in 1941. But before reviewing these, we must mention two other volumes. Archdeacon Vroom's *King's College: A Chronicle, 1789-1939* is a welcome narrative of the oldest university in Canada, written by one whose association with it commenced in 1876. When the full history of higher education in Canada comes to be written this little book will be a source of unique value. Dr J. M. McCutcheon's *Public Education in Ontario* gives a very useful historical account of the educational system of the province, on its administrative side, with chapters on vocational, secondary and higher education. Perhaps it is well also to remind the reader of a third work which bears in part on the history of education in Ontario, and especially in the University of Toronto, the late Professor Fairclough's memoirs, *Warming Both Hands*, reviewed by Professor H. A. Innis in the January issue of the QUARTERLY. One of the most striking of the pamphlets on current educational problems is Professor W. E. C. Harrison's *The Universities Are Dangerous*—dangerous, that is, to all who would stamp out human freedom and reinaugurate the rule of force.

Despite the difficulties of war-time, Queen's has made effective use of its centenary year. *Queen's University: A Centenary Volume* is a very attractive book, published for the University by the Ryerson Press in Toronto, and illustrated with fourteen photographs, one an aerial view and the others of individual buildings. It contains, besides the official programme of the centenary celebrations, a brief address by the Governor-General as Rector, a Commemoration Ode by Professor G. H. Clarke, and a number of lectures. There is "The Story of Queen's," by Dr W. E. McNeill, an admirably succinct account of its history and achievements:

"We have fourteen thousand alumni, many of whom could not have gone elsewhere; we have given leadership in many educational problems; we have produced our share of scholars; best of all, out of our favouring traditions has come a type of man appearing at its highest in the late O. D. Skelton, . . . in the present Principal, who though not born of us, was still born for us. . . . In such men we trust. On such men we rest our case." This is followed by surveys of the general advance in different branches of study during the century in which Queen's has been in existence: The Humanities and the Social Sciences (Sir Robert Falconer, Toronto); the Sciences (Sir Thomas Holland, Edinburgh); Medicine (Dr H. E. Sigerist, Johns Hopkins); Theology (Principal Micklem, Mansfield College, Oxford). The idea for such a survey seems to have been borrowed from the University of Alberta and its interesting little volume entitled *Twenty-five Years*.

A second series of lectures, issued separately by the same publisher, bears the title *Some Great Men of Queen's*. The lectures vary much in quality and effectiveness, and the subjects certainly have not equal claims to the adjective "great." Professor J. R. Watts' estimate of Grant brings out the essential strength of the great Principal, which was practical rather than academic, and more a matter of personality than of intellect. Professor J. M. MacEachran's lecture on John Watson, by international standards the greatest of the names here assembled, is a complete and dismal failure: indeed it seems to be about anything rather than Watson, the man and thinker. The secret of whatever greatness James Cappon may have possessed Dr McNeill keeps to himself. But Professor W. A. Mackintosh's "Adam Shortt" is brilliantly successful —partly because it holds forth and applies a standard all too uncommon in centenary celebrations, and indeed in this country generally: "It would be a mistake to represent Adam Shortt as a great master in the social sciences. There have been but few, and none in Canada. He achieved no distinctive body of doctrine, nor any brilliant synthesis. Yet he was a journeyman who wrought mightily in his chosen craft, and whose work will have enduring influence in Canada." That is admirable—and exemplary.

The third book to appear in connection with the centenary is of permanent value in the history of education in Canada: *Queen's University at Kingston: The First Century of a Scottish-Canadian Foundation, 1841-1941*, by D. D. Calvin, published by the Trustees of the University. The excellence of *A Corner of Empire*, in which a few years ago Mr Calvin collaborated with Dr T. R. Glover, led us to form high expectations of Mr Calvin's new effort: these expectations have not been disappointed. The first chapter is wisely devoted to background: with lively strokes it sketches the conditions, social and educational, of Canada West in 1841, and the struggle of the Church of Scotland to share in the monopoly grasped for the Church of England by the strong Scottish hands of Strachan. Against this background, and against the unfolding story of the struggle between secular and denominational education in Ontario (in which Anglican and Presbyterian became fellows in misfortune with the Methodists and with each other), the second chapter recounts the founding of Queen's and its fluctuating but never far from precarious existence until the days of Grant. The third and longest chapter is devoted to his vigorous and decisive administration, with the further unfolding of the history of higher education in Ontario still as background, especially for the refusal to enter federation in 1885, and for the severance of the denominational tie, which was not actually achieved till a decade after Grant's death. The fourth chapter deals with this severance and covers in rather more summary fashion the last four decades "year by year." The last third of the volume builds upon this chronological record, and fills in details, tracing the history of the individual faculties, of the buildings and the library, and of student life. The basic virtue of the book is the unfailing clarity of the narrative. To this are added Mr Calvin's flair for picturesque detail and vivifying quotation, his breadth of view, his sound judgment, and the nice balance of realism and enthusiasm which he achieves. We congratulate Queen's not only on her history, but on her historian.

II

We commence this section on Criticism with a note supplied by Mr Philip Child:

"*Arthur Stringer, Son of the North*, by Victor Lauriston, has been added to that useful series, 'The Makers of Canadian Literature.' The volume contains a short biographical essay, a critical appreciation of Arthur Stringer's writing, a bibliography, and a well-selected anthology of his verse and prose. Mr Lauriston has also given us a pamphlet, *Postscript to a Poet*, containing additional biographical matter about Arthur Stringer.

"To her subject, *Poetry and Life* (which is the subject of all true poets), Miss Audrey Alexandra Brown has succeeded in bringing charm and humour without being superficial. Speaking as one author to others, she closes her address with words that deserve quotation: 'Let us remember—not priggishly at all but with a deep sense of reverence and gratitude—that such as we are we belong to a body of men whom Hitler has shown openly he hates and fears. Let us remember that in those countries which he has mutilated, the writers were among the first to be flogged into concentration camps, or, more often, to be stood against a wall and shot. He hates us, *because* he fears us: that is our accolade.'

"In *The Armoury in Our Halls*, Mr Lorne Pierce asserts:

> As yet there is no comprehensive Canadian ideal, opinion, or policy, nor any well-knit pattern of national life, and there is not likely to be until we think and act as an organism. . . . We still await the fusing flame of an imperative ideal which will make us one self-conscious people. It will come, providing we desire to be only ourselves and not somebody else. The curse of our arts and letters has been that they are monotonously derivative and imitative. We pathetically defer to foreign opinion, parrot foreign slogans, and ape foreign fashions.

Mr Pierce believes that nothing important will come out of Canada until we have the courage and ability to know ourselves and be ourselves. To make us conscious of ourselves as a nation should be the task of the *élite*, of historians, educators, and above all artists and writers, who will explain us as a people to ourselves, and interpret us to others; but 'at a time when we face the greatest challenge in our history, our writers are either dumb or insignificant.' We believe that Mr Pierce has been too hard on Canadian writers, a good many of whom have obstinately spent every ounce of their ability which could be spared from the necessity of making a living, in writing books about Canada and Canadians for a Canadian public which much prefers to read books about Englishmen and Americans by English and American authors. This, our pioneers of the pen have done for sheer love of their task—not for money or fame, which they have learnt not to expect. But Mr Pierce summons spirits from the vasty deep—and they will have to be geniuses; insignificant writers will not do. He wants a Tyrtaeus to thrill the Spartans—a whole battalion of Tyrtaeuses. Alas, we are afraid that he will get only insignificant writers until such time as Canadians make up their minds that it would be interesting to listen to a Canadian Tyrtaeus. When they do, they may get one. When the Elizabethans became tired of imitations of Roman Seneca and decided that it would be interesting to listen to an Englishman writing about English history in an English way, they got Shakespeare. And the theatre, it is to be remembered, gave Shakespeare a living. We have yet to hear of a single Canadian dramatist getting a living from the Canadian theatre. Mr Pierce wants literary geniuses, but we think it would be mere romanticism to suppose that literary geniuses are produced by picturesque starvation in a garret. Mr Pierce believes that the colonial point of view has largely disappeared in Canada. This reviewer cannot agree with him. Few Canadian writers are taken seriously by Canadians until they have received a critical (and financial) accolade in London or New York. Consequently Canadian writers must, if they wish to earn a living by the pen, write primarily for the American or British public. Now we do not believe, and we are sure Mr Pierce does not believe, that what Canadians need is a nationalistic literature, but they need a national literature, that is, a literature which has something of universal importance to say just because it has first drawn a unique sustenance from Canadian roots. A national culture should not be an isolationist culture. It need not and should not cut itself off from the heritage of the past, whether British or French, but it should apply that cultural heritage in its own way to its own problems. Mr Pierce is justified in saying that 'to make any contribution of importance either to Canada or the world we must be consciously Canadian, and this national point of view will colour all our attitudes. Though we aim to view the world of letters, we see no other constructive way of doing so but through Canadian eyes and with the Canadian scene in mind. One does not need to apologise for being oneself and standing in one's own shoes.' Until Canadians decide that they want their writers to stand in Canadian shoes, insignificant writers must and will go on preparing the ground—for love, not money,—and Mr Pierce must go on with his exhortations. We do not find it difficult to forgive him for his magisterial condemnation of the 'dumb' and the 'insignificant' and for disposing airily of the difficulties of authorship in Canada by a reference (which begs the question) to the difficulties of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Dostoyevsky. Mr Pierce's essay deserves more interest and discussion than it will probably get from the public."

Such is the opinion of Mr Child on the vexed question of a Canadian national literature. Since expostulation seems to be the order of the day, we cannot refrain from casting in our own doctrinal mite. Canadian writers, we feel, should ask nothing better than to be judged by precisely the same standards as English and American. A local subject-matter or reference may (or may not) give them a better opportunity of interesting their immediate audience and may even (as Mr Child seems to think) aid them in rising to this international or rather supra-national standard; but it is not *in itself* a merit; and when offered (as it frequently is) as a substitute for rising to that standard, it is fatal. To be truly national presupposes the acceptance of a standard that is supra-national. To reject that standard is to be not national, but merely nationalistic. It is not in politics alone that nations can be sacrificed to nationalism.

Though he may not altogether agree with this doctrine, it was clearly with reference to such a standard that Professor E. K. Brown was working in the special number of *Poetry* devoted to Canadian verse, which appeared under his editorship. His admirable essay on the "Development of Poetry in Canada, 1880-1940" deals briefly and temperately with the difficulties that beset Canada in achieving a national literature, and then goes on, in firm critical appraisal, to make clear the kind and the degree of the merit reached by Canadian poetry: among its older practitioners (Lampman, Carman, Sir Charles Roberts, and Duncan Campbell Scott); in Mr E. J. Pratt, the link between two generations, but also the most individual voice in the whole range of our song; and among the younger group, Mr Abraham Klein, Mr Leo Kennedy, Mr A. J. M. Smith, and others. The issue contains thirty-three pages of unpublished verse by thirteen of our living poets, including Dr Scott, and reviews of three important volumes supplied by Canadian critics, including one of Mr Pratt's *Brébeuf* by Professor Pelham Edgar. This number of *Poetry* gives ground for sober satisfaction. To avoid complacency one has only to remember some of the poets and critics who are not represented in its pages!

Mr Donald Buchanan has furnished the following note on books relating to the arts in Canada:

"Reviewed elsewhere is *Klee Wyck* by Emily Carr. To all those who are interested in her work as a painter, this book will have particular appeal, for it is about those remote Indian villages, hidden deep along the mist-laden inlets of the Pacific coast, which she has depicted so often on her canvases.

"The imprint of originality, the pungency of phrase, so noticeable in *Klee Wyck* are by contrast entirely lacking from *Sight and Insight*, which is a series of reminiscences on portraiture by J. W. L. Forster. The author, who died several years ago, was a Canadian living in Toronto, where he attained considerable prominence in his chosen craft. The chapters in which he comments on the characters of his sitters prove perhaps that he aimed to be more than a mere facile maker of fashionable likenesses, but at the same time any really vital talent in portraiture seems to have been denied him. The remainder of his book, published posthumously last year, is devoted mainly to diffuse and unrelated notes on the history of portraiture.

"Of a type manifestly different from Forster was Henri Julien, the noted Canadian cartoonist, whose caricatures amused our fathers a generation or so ago. That intense, quick grasp of character, as expressed in his drawings of Sir William Van Horne, the railway tycoon, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, demonstrate a true spark of vitality. The rise of this French-Canadian engraver from humble proletarian beginnings in Quebec City to continental fame, is capably related by Marius Barbeau in the small booklet entitled *Henri Julien*, which forms the latest addition to the 'Canadian Artists' series. Its numerous illustrations in black and white help to bring back the atmosphere of a period when Canada took its politics for the speech-making game it then was, with rival orators on the platform and competing railway promoters in the wings off-stage.

"No graphic artist of equal merit has appeared in Canadian newspapers since Julien's day. No one can certainly match him now. We see this by perusing the Canadian section of the catalogue of an exhibition of *War Cartoons and Caricatures of the British Commonwealth*, which has been published by the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa. But if we have not a vigorous, we have at least a sophisticated designer of cartoons in Robert La Palme of Quebec. The copious and excellent notes in this catalogue were written by Alan Reeve.

"The magazine *Maritime Art* has now progressed from being a regional journal, struggling along in mimeographed form, into a publication national in appeal. Its attractive new format has been made possible in part through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

"The proceedings of the Conference of Canadian Artists held in Kingston in June, 1941, have now been published. Reading them one obtains the impression that our painters and sculptors can talk and express themselves with considerable force and originality once they start out on an argument about either a technical problem like the quality of pigments or a social question such as the employment of artists in war-time. As one result of the Conference, there has recently been formed the Canadian Federation of Artists."

In Scholarship in the English field there have appeared a number of articles of varying importance, and two books. Professor Roy Daniells' edition of *A Serious and Pathetical Contemplation* by Thomas Traherne, a work but once before printed, reflects equal credit on the editor and the publisher, the University of Toronto Press. The text is of great interest to students of Traherne, and of some to students of the history of religious sentiment in England. One only regrets that the Introduction is of the briefest, and that the editor does not permit himself to deal, as he so well could have done, with the significance of the work. *The Lone Shieling*, by Professor G. H. Needler, discusses once more the origin and authorship of the so-called "Canadian Boat-Song" (*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, September, 1829). Discarding the earlier claimants, including Christopher North and Sir Walter, Professor Needler lends the support of his more exact scholarship to the claims of David Macbeth Moir, first put forward, in 1935, by Edward MacCurdy. Much turns on the evidence of metre (which MacCurdy misunderstood); and the first half of Professor Needler's book consists of a careful account of the poem's metrical ancestry, which establishes a good case for Moir's authorship and is, furthermore, interesting and valuable in itself as a history of English Sapphics. The second part of the book consists of a series of brief chapters on Moir and Galt, and their friendship, on the number of the *Noctes Ambrosianae* in which the "Boat-Song" appeared, and on the diction and imagery of the poem. These add little definite evidence in favour of Moir's authorship, and none that is at all conclusive; but they eliminate Galt as a possible author of the song, contain nothing that is incompatible with Moir's authorship, and establish the probability that, if Moir's authorship be granted, he may have derived the suggestion for the poem from his friend. And again much that is written or quoted has some intrinsic interest and makes pleasant and instructive reading for the student of literary history.

In the other modern languages one may select for mention the stout two-volume *Omnibus of French Literature*, conceived and admirably executed by Professors H. Steinhauer and Felix Walter, a useful and attractive book for student and general reader; and (among the articles) Professor Barker Fairley's appraisal of Rilke.

Professor Gilbert Norwood's note on Scholarship in the Classics follows:

"Last year's harvest of writings on classical studies amounts to twenty-two sheaves, four of the smallest being the present writer's contribution.

"The other seventeen vary even more than usual in scope and value. To the pleasant-but-slight class belong N. J. De Witt's 'Pseudolus and Hannibal's Elephant,' A. K. Griffin's 'The Story of the Trojan Horse,' S. Johnson's 'Note on Tibullus' and 'Sophocles, *Ajax* 112,' L. A. Mackay's 'A Syntactical Experiment of Sallust,' W. H. Alexander's 'Hic Aquatio' and 'Montaigne's Classical Bookshelf'—which latter aroused my wrathful amazement with a sudden paean in praise of Caesar's 'style'—and N. W. De Witt's 'Pro, prope, procul.' With regard to this last I must remark that, bowing as I do to Professor De Witt's philological authority, I yet find in such passages as *Ecl.* vi. 16, *Georg.* iv. 353, *Aen.* x. 835 suggestion that for Virgil himself (not so good a philologist) *procul* often means 'farther away than is normal, but yet near.'

"The more comprehensive articles include three by W. H. Alexander, who in two of them continues those emendations of the *Moral Epistles* by which Professor Alexander lays all students of Seneca under a mounting debt. The other, 'Julius Caesar in the Pages of Seneca the Philosopher,' makes an attractive chapter in the history of propagandism. Professor N. W. De Witt has long been illuminating Epicureanism: this year we have 'Epicurean Kinetics,' wherein he offers vigorous new interpretation of a sentence that has important bearing on the Epicurean theory of cognition. E. A. Havelock in 'The Riddle of Plato's Politics' does admirable work in correcting 'subjective' views by insistence on unbiassed attention to what Plato said, and to the whole of it. O. J. Todd writes a workmanlike discussion and emendation of a place in the

Politics where Aristotle describes the various methods by which Athenian officials were elected. His 'Caesura Rediviva' offers a delightful study of hexameter-structure, informative and partly new, though Professor Todd is hardly the lone wolf that he imagines himself.

"Two works of wider scope remain. E. G. Berry's Ph.D. dissertation handles *The History and Development of the Concept of Theia Moira and Theia Tyche down to and including Plato.* A fine exhibition of industry and careful exposition, it has, alas, little value, for no general conclusions are drawn, no hitherto puzzling passages or doctrines explained. That is not Dr Berry's fault: all the care in the world will not produce a useful map of a fog, and the Greeks who used these two phrases did not in any positive sense know what they were talking about. By far the most important work of the year is G. M. A. Grube's *The Drama of Euripides*, a full-length review of which will appear in the July issue of the QUARTERLY. Here it must suffice to recognize the admirable blend of learning, skill and common sense which we all applauded in Professor Grube's volume on Plato. His method is to believe everything in sight; and I gratefully own that it has enabled him to wrest from me some of my most cherished errors."

On *Chinese Temple Frescoes: A Study of Three Wall-Paintings of the Thirteenth Century*, by William Charles White, Professor John Alford has kindly written a note for us:

"This is the third volume of the series of Museum Studies concerned with material in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum, and published 'mainly with the general public in mind,' the previous two, both by Bishop White, being *Tomb Tile Pictures of Ancient China* and *An Album of Chinese Bamboos*.

"This latest addition to the series scarcely maintains the happy impression of the earlier volumes, not because its subject is less appealing—indeed, the three great frescoes of which it treats are among the most memorable possessions of the Museum—but by reason of what appears to be some lack of judgment in the presentation.

"Early chapters are devoted to traditional records and modern archaeological knowledge concerning the history of mural painting in China; to questions of the technical procedure of the paintings and of their removal and restoration; to the history of the Mongol Empire and of the rivalry of Buddhism and Taoism; to methods of identification of the site from which the Buddhist fresco came; to the relation between temple frescoes and temple sculpture (highly interesting to the student of artistic style); to the legendary achievements of Wu-Tao-Tzu, the 'greatest painter' of China; to miscellaneous iconographic factors and to Taoist astrology; and to the costume and armour of the mailed warriors which occur in all three frescoes. But it is not till the last three chapters that we reach what would have seemed the natural point of departure, an analytic description of the frescoes as they are seen by a visitor to the Museum.

"The total effect of the book is that of a cabin-trunk packed with the taxi waiting at the door. The effect of the frescoes themselves is, on the contrary, that of a distillation of the universal human need for an assurance of cosmic order, an assurance here affected partly by the cosmological references in the subject-matter of the paintings (for the understanding of which a preliminary sketch of Buddhism and Taoism, and a glossary of terms, would have been invaluable), partly by the geometric order, the rhythmic vitality, and the rich but simple colour-harmonies, of the style. A comparison with Byzantine and Romanesque pictorial purpose, method and quality is almost unavoidable, and presents opportunity, on some future occasion, for an important study in comparative aesthetics and the comparative history of art."

In *God and Philosophy* Professor Gilson has given us another of his brilliant and penetrating historical studies in the relation of philosophy and theology. He commences with the Greek idea of a god or gods, in Homer, in Plato (whose highest conception, the Good, is an idea, not a god), and in Aristotle (where "the long delayed conjunction of the first philosophical principle with the notion of God became at last an accomplished fact"). He then deals with the specific contribution to philosophy, of the Hebrew-Christian conception of God, "He who is," the attendant substitution of existence for essence in philosophy's fundamental question and answer, and the re-orientation and synthesis effected by St Thomas in terms of this conception and this substitution. "The metaphysics of Thomas Aquinas was, and it still remains, a climax in the history of natural theology." But, continues Professor Gilson, it was soon followed by anticlimax, by the confusions of modern and contemporary thought. We cannot pause to summarize his suggestive contrast of Descartes and Spinoza or his comparison of Kant and Comte, and indeed summary would do them scant justice. In the contemporary field he falls foul of scientists who confound the division between science and metaphysics either to make metaphysics dependent on science or to deny to it any meaning whatsoever, and amply makes good the charge of jejune thinking which he brings against them. Science has nothing to do with final causes; this does not mean, however, that final causes are without significance, but merely that they do not belong to the data of science. Purposiveness is an attribute of human activity and, to that degree, of the system of nature of which man is a part. Forget this and you court more than metaphysical disaster. Lose the conception of the "God who is" as the cause of all existence, and a host of deified abstractions—the new pantheon of science—rush in to take his place.

> There are blind Evolution, clear-sighted Orthogenesis, benevolent Progress, and others. . . . It is . . . important . . . to realize that man is doomed to live more and more under the spell of a new scientific, social and political mythology unless we resolutely exorcise these befuddled notions. . . . Millions of men are starving and bleeding to death because two or three of these pseudoscientific or pseudosocial abstractions are now at war. For when gods fight among themselves, men have to die. Could we not make an effort to realize that evolution is to be largely what we will make it to be? That progress is not an automatically self-achieving law but something to be patiently achieved by the will of men? That equality is not an actually given fact, but an ideal to be progressively approached by means of justice. That democracy is not the leading goddess of some societies but a magnificent promise to be fulfilled by all through their obstinate will for friendship. . . . ?

Like *Christianity and Philosophy* and *Reason and Revelation*, *God and Philosophy* is a set of lectures, which, considered as lectures, have every virtue: structure, cogency, lucidity, grace and wit. Narrower in its subject, but not less perfect in its execution, is the printed lecture on *St Thomas and Analogy* by Professor Gilson's colleague, Professor G. B. Phelan.

The Last Million Years, by A. P. Coleman, F.R.S., is a posthumous work, edited by his former student, Professor George F. Kay, of the University of Iowa. For many years Professor Coleman was the distinguished Head of the Department of Geology in the University of Toronto, with a world reputation in the scholarship of his subject and wide fame as a teacher and popular expositor. His last book, the fruit of a lifetime of study and more particularly of the zealous activity of his years of retirement, is, fittingly, a work of great and original learning and of very successful popularization, illuminating and delightful reading for laymen, as one of them can here testify. After an introduction which delimits his subject and says something of its history, Professor Coleman proceeds on the sound expository method of "known to unknown," commencing with glaciers and ice sheets as they may be studied today, proceeding to an account of North America before the Pleistocene, and then devoting the main body of the book to the Pleistocene in various regions of Canada and the United States, the subject of Professor Coleman's first-hand study, and so on to the concluding chapters on the retreat of the last ice sheets and, in summary, the effects of the ice age. The book has not only complete lucidity, but its own distinctive literary merit. It should gain a wide and eager audience. In its learning and its humanity it is a very proper culmination and memorial of Professor Coleman's life-work.

III

The following account of Scholarship in the Social Sciences has been supplied by Professor A. Brady.

The two features of this year's output have been the numerical dominance, as in the past, of historical writings, and a growing number of attempts to describe and assess the direct and indirect effects of the war. In history several volumes deal with Canadian-American relations, and two of these appear in the series sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: *The Crisis of 1830-1842 in Canadian-American Relations* by Albert B. Corey, and *Western Ontario and the American Frontier* by Fred Landon. The first is concerned with the critical relations, approaching at times to war, between Great Britain and the United States immediately after the rebellions of 1837. Some basic causes of contention went back long before these years, but fresh occasions of trouble were found in the border incidents which accompanied the rebellions in the two Canadas, and in the inciting of radical ideologies threatening to peace. Some Americans considered that in the Canadas there was the same "insolent invasion of rights that gave rise to the American Revolution," and they were eager to render positive aid to the oppressed by helping to expel the British from North America. Others, fired by an imperialist spirit, considered that the breaking of British power in Canada would make it possible to pursue in that country a true American policy. On the other hand, the Anglophiles in the United States staunchly repudiated the ideas and hopes of both militant groups. Thus various currents of conflicting opinion were set in motion by the actions of Mackenzie and Papineau, and were reflected in foreign relations. Professor Corey has dug into contemporary sources, especially newspapers, and presents in brief compass the most authoritative account of the thorny diplomacy which ended successfully for the whole of English-speaking America in the Ashburton Treaty of 1842. Specially interesting is the light thrown on the contribution of Lord Durham to the peaceful relations of Canada and the United States. The father of responsible government is here depicted as a parent of Canadian-American amity. In *Western Ontario and the American Frontier* Professor Landon has written one of the most successful volumes in the series. In the main his work is local social history in the broadest sense of the term, concerned with the numerous cultural influences of the United States upon a part of Canada which, geographically, juts into the Republic. An easy style, an alertness for apt quotation, a logical planning, and a sage interpretation characterize the writing of this book. The political historian may complain that it has too little politics, but precisely this type of study was required for Western Ontario, and of its kind the book is first-rate.

The Treaty of Washington, 1871, by Goldwin Smith, a Canadian scholar resident in the United States, is a brief but highly documented monograph, written to illustrate especially the effect of the tangled negotiations at Washington upon the relations of Great Britain and Canada. The book throws little fresh light upon the place of the Washington Treaty in Canadian development, but this is not necessarily the fault of Mr Goldwin Smith. The essential elements of the story have long been well known, and even a meticulous examination of the primary sources, like that in the present volume, cannot alter them, although it may illustrate them by more quotable sentences from the documents. Of such quotable sentences there are many in these pages. The author is inclined to exaggerate the influence of the Civil War on Canadian and imperial development, great as may have been that influence. But within the limits prescribed, his task is well done.

In the brief monograph, *The Maritime Provinces of British North America and the American Revolution*, Professor W. B. Kerr, a Canadian resident in the United States, has carried on the type of study begun in his ***Bermuda and the American Revolution***, published in 1936. He seeks to explain why Nova Scotia, the present Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland did not share in the revolutionary movement which ultimately carried the thirteen colonies to independence, and he finds the basic reason in their lack of maturity and hence in the absence among their people of national sentiments and ideas. The position taken by Nova Scotia profoundly influenced the other two, and it did not take the revolutionary plunge because it was not led by Adamses and Hancocks but by stout loyalists, like Michael Francklin. The fact of leadership was crucial in view of the circumstance that a considerable portion of the colonists had come from New England. The study is based mainly on manuscript sources, and supplements Professor Brebner's *Neutral Yankees of Nova Scotia*, published in 1937.

Sea Power and British North America, 1783-1820, by Professor G. S. Graham, is substantially also a study in British and American relations. Its theme is the alteration in the British navigation system which took place after the American Revolution and was primarily intended to enlarge trade relations between the old Empire and the young Republic. Such alteration, however, threatened to reduce British sea power, or was assumed to reduce it, and the central story told by Professor Graham is concerned with the clash of the old doctrine defending the navigation code and the new doctrine which maintained that removal of restraints on shipping would enhance the wealth of the Empire and hence, without the Navigation Act, enable it to maintain navies. The theme is clearly and ably worked out. Although the documentation is heavy, the book reads easily and has many significant quotations from primary sources. It is a valuable addition to the literature on British colonial policy in the half-century after the American Revolution.

From Oxford to Ontario: A History of the Downsview Community is another of the inimitable local histories by William Perkins Bull. This time the theme is the Downsview community, especially Downsview Methodist Church, but like the other volumes by Dr Bull it contains a store of miscellaneous and sometimes perhaps unrelated information about the pioneers and their customs in York County, and the interest of the reader is held to the end, since he never knows with certainty what singular facts may not emerge on the next page. The illustrations are as varied and excellent as those in the previous volumes of the series, and are as unpredictable as the facts in the text, ranging from a sketch of the clock brought by Bartholomew Bull from Tipperary in 1818 (and "still a perfect time-piece") to a modern photograph of a group at Sunday School on Mother's Day, 1940. Other illustrations include rare sketches of an Indian skinning-knife, saddle-bags like those used by the early itinerant preachers, the shoeing of an ox, the first locomotive built in Canada, a dog-power churn, an early church collection box, Downsview's first automobile, and a multitude of family-album pictures of pioneers. The chief part of the volume centres on Methodism and its leaders in early Ontario, and this fact explains the rather enigmatic title, with its reference to the Oxford of Wesley. Here we have the material of social history, and Dr Bull can relate incidents with homely good humour. Memorable especially is his description of a wedding *charivari* in 1880. A local history of a different type is *A Sketch of the Early Settlement and Subsequent Progress of the Town of Peterborough*, by T. W. Poole. This is a welcome reprint of an informative work originally published in 1867. To the original is added a sketch of Peterborough from 1867 to 1941, which has very little information of general interest. In *More Studies in Nova Scotian History*, Judge Patterson has brought together another series of essays on characters and incidents from the past of the province. The most considerable study is of the Eighty-fourth or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. Other essays deal with lawyers, judges and members of the clergy; but two concern literary figures: T. C. Haliburton and James DeMille. Haliburton is considered mainly as a litigant, but the essay on DeMille includes a sketch of his life, a brief analysis of his writings and a bibliography.

A number of volumes appeared during the year dealing with various aspects of Canadian economics and government. Such were the five published by the University of Toronto Press: *Essays in Transportation*, *The British Columbia Fisheries*, *Canadian War Economics*, *American Influence in Canadian Mining*, and *Problems in Modern Government*. *Essays in Transportation* consists mainly of lectures delivered in honour of Professor W. T. Jackman on his retirement, after teaching the economics of transportation for twenty-five years in the University of Toronto. The essays range widely, from a general discussion of the international waterways, by Professor George Glazebrook, to a much narrower and more technical study, by Mr W. G. Scott, entitled "An Aspect of the British Railways Act, 1921." All the essays contain meat, and in most cases have an interest for others than the mere specialist. Notably of general interest are the essays on "Some Basic Problems in the Public Regulation of Transportation," "Transportation and Canadian Agriculture," and "Some Problems of Urban Transportation." In *The British Columbia Fisheries* Dr W. A. Carrothers has devoted 81 of 133 pages to the development and present status of the salmon fishery, and the remaining 52 pages to the halibut and other fisheries. The emphasis is on history rather than on a contemporary analysis, but the book as a whole presents an illuminating sketch of a basic industry in Canada's Pacific province, and has a foreword with much compressed information by Professor H. A. Innis.

Canadian War Economics, edited by Professor J. F. Parkinson, consists of ten essays on different aspects of the Canadian war economy, with special emphasis on policy as it existed up to the early summer of 1941. Some of the descriptive material on policy is already of only historical value, thanks to the rapid pace of change in the economic issues of war. All of the essays are remarkably lucid and readable. Half of them are by men employed by the federal government, and are inevitably defensive in tone. There is only one essay that could be considered trenchantly critical; namely, "Organized Labour and the War Economy" by Mr Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Mr Moore charges that the government was faithless to its pledge to give labour equal representation with employers, and he considers that labour was rightly resentful. Worthy of special mention also are a candid discussion, by Professor D. C. MacGregor, of the relation of the war effort to the standard of living, and an informative survey, by Professor W. M. Drummond of the Agricultural College, on "The Impact of the War on Canadian Agriculture." *American Influence in Canadian Mining* by Professor E. S. Moore is a valuable study of the special influence exercised by Americans upon the development of Canadian mining, and the explanation of such influence in some notable cases. The volume is more highly specialized than most studies of Canadian-American relations, but has a significant story to relate. *Problems of Modern Government*, edited by Professor R. M. Dawson, consists of seven essays on a variety of themes. Two excellent essays deal with federalism, with special reference to the United States. Four have direct or indirect references to the impact of the war and its causes upon government. Two of the contributors are American scholars, Professor C. H. McIlwain of Harvard and Professor A. W. Macmahon of Columbia; of the others, three are professors of Political Science in Canadian universities other than Toronto, and two are on the staff at Toronto.

In *An Introduction to Political Economy* Professor V. W. Bladen presents, not merely a text-book for beginners in economics, but an introduction to the study of the Canadian economy. The elementary principles of economics are here related to the basic economic facts of Canada more adequately than in any previous study. The style is easy, and dexterity is shown in the choice of illustrative material. Altogether it is a successful work which should find many readers outside as well as within academic circles.

A companion volume to *Canadian War Economics*, mentioned above, is *Mobilizing Canada's Resources for War* by Professor A. F. W. Plumptre. It covers most of the same topics; but, as might be expected in the work of an individual author, it provides a more integrated description and analysis, and is easily the best aid yet published for an understanding of the Canadian economy during the first two years of war.[1] Of considerable interest also is a brochure of ninety pages, *Collective Bargaining in Canada* by Mr J. L. Cohen, a leading Canadian labour counsel. It is published by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as a criticism of the labour policy of the government. The gist of the criticism is similar to that of Mr Tom Moore in *Canadian War Economics;* namely, that the implementing of the government's own declarations concerning the rights of labour has seriously lagged, especially in failure to make effective in law collective bargaining. Hence the declarations have little more than a platonic character. Mr Cohen's argument is well supported by reference to instances before the courts.

A socio-economic work of major importance, the most significant volume of its kind in 1941, is *Land and Labour*, by Mr G. V. Haythorne in collaboration with Dr L. C. Marsh. It is number eleven in the McGill Social Research Series, and to the reviewer it seems an eminent volume in the series because its analysis of agriculture in Central Canada is the most complete in existence. The book is packed with factual matter, derived from the census, reports of departments of agriculture, and numerous scattered studies on various phases of the subject. The presentation is clear and readable, and it succeeds in showing the nature of the basic changes through which agriculture is going, changes especially in productive techniques and in the use of labour. It indicates how the boundaries of agriculture are more definitely set than those in the manufacturing industries, and its analysis points the way to the kind of constructive policy necessary to preserve the wasting assets in this basic industry. Worthy of mention on agriculture is a brief pamphlet by Mr Andrew Stewart, an agricultural economist of Alberta, entitled *More Farmers for Western Canada*, which examines the possibilities of further agrarian settlement in the West. It is a sensible essay, but it does not pretend to add much to existing knowledge of a complex question.

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[1] Among articles on the Canadian war economy we may mention especially one of the Dalhousie University Bulletins on Public Affairs, *Canada's Economic War Policy* by B. S. Keirstead.

In the field of public administration the sole volume of the year is *Canadian Boards at Work*, edited by Professor John Willis, and published in the Studies of the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University. It consists of nine separate essays by different authors, and the general purpose is to describe how Canadian regulatory boards behave, how they build up principles of decision, and how they issue their regulations. Many of the contributors are actively concerned with the boards which they describe. The point is emphasized that, as the state in Canada undertakes more collective tasks, it resorts to the semi-independent board or commission rather than, as in England, to the powers of a minister in an ordinary department of government. The "new despotism" in Canada is likely to be less that of ordinary civil servants than of special commissioners. Such is the situation partially examined in this volume, and it is a situation of crucial concern to Canadian democracy. Unfortunately, however, the book is not adequate. The contributors are well qualified to write on their respective topics, but there is no real integration of their studies, and the reader is left with much useful information indeed, but with little final illumination on the general theme. One might justly complain that there are too many symposia on social problems published in Canada and too few thorough and integrated works by individual scholars. There is needed a scholarly work on the role of boards in Canadian democracy, and any one of at least three contributors to the present volume could perform the task.

The principal study of more recent Canadian international relations published in the year is *Canada and the Orient*, by Dr C. J. Woodsworth, a volume sponsored by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and planned to provide a general historical survey of the relations of Canada with China and Japan. Three of nine chapters deal specifically with Chinese and Japanese immigration from early times to 1938, when the manuscript of this book was completed. One important chapter analyses the place of the Orientals in the community of British Columbia, and the remaining chapters deal with such matters as Canadian trade and missionary influence in the East. The book fills a useful place in the literature of the subject. It examines the immigration issues in more detail than did Professor A. R. M. Lower's *Canada and the Far East*, published in 1940, and in particular it illustrates the views of parliamentarians at Ottawa, over the past twenty-five years, on Canadian and Oriental issues. The chapter on "Orientals in British Columbia" has significant comparisons between the Japanese and Chinese social groups, illustrating how the Chinese in the province are highly urbanized whereas the Japanese are in the main a rural population. *Canada in Peace and War* is a collection of eight essays, by different authors, on national trends since 1914. Professor Chester Martin explains in a foreword that these studies are based upon a series of lectures given in February, 1940, before the fall of France. Though the course of the war since then has made it increasingly difficult to regard the trends of the last quarter of a century with precision and detachment, the authors have nevertheless attempted to preserve the original objectivity of the lectures in the belief that without a realistic and dispassionate attitude towards the hard facts of the past two decades it would be impossible to take stock of the present or to plan for the future. The themes covered in the lectures are: trends in Canadian nationhood, federal relations in Canada since 1914, economic trends, population problems and policies, Canada and the last war, Canadian external relations, Canadian and imperial war cabinets, and democracy in the overseas Dominions.

IV

This final section, a survey of the large body of writing bearing on current affairs and problems, has been furnished by Mr Philip Child.

As is only to be expected, a large proportion of the books and most of the pamphlets dealt with in this section have to do with the war either directly or indirectly. The collection of speeches and addresses delivered by the Prime Minister of Canada from the outbreak of war to July, 1941, published under the apt title *Canada at Britain's Side*, is an important historical document. A short introduction to each speech indicates the circumstances in which it was delivered. In the selections made, the publishers "have sought to provide a connected and continuous account of Canada's war effort appropriately set against the background of the struggle itself." The selections—thirty-one in number—include speeches to parliament, radio broadcasts to the Canadian people, and addresses on special occasions such as Labour Day. They reflect the Prime Minister's earnest attitude towards his great responsibility; they reflect, too, those changes in opinions about the nature and the necessities of the conflict which all of us have experienced in varying degrees. Historians of the future may study these addresses in order to determine to what extent our leader in this war grasped for himself, and clarified for others in his public utterances, the real issues of the conflict. They will find that in his first address after the outbreak of war he defined the issue as "a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and a civilization based upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations and the sacredness of human personality"—surely that is a just and sufficiently explicit statement of the fundamentals of the democratic faith, imperfectly though we may ourselves, in some respects, have lived up to it. The Prime Minister has been charged with tardiness in advocating in public utterances certain measures for total war—of following public opinion in this respect rather than leading it. It will be urged in his defence—if in retrospect from the future a defence should prove necessary—that Canada shares with South Africa the distinction of being the least homogeneous of the Dominions and of being the most difficult to govern in unity, except by compromise. He has been, and he will be, charged with tardiness in recognizing the extent to which this war demands of democratic leaders that they should unite in setting before their peoples the dynamic vision of a better social and economic world order. In this respect President Roosevelt has been the leader of the democracies. The reader of the Prime Minister's public addresses will find no tardiness on the part of Canada's leader in recognizing, independently of leadership elsewhere, three of President Roosevelt's "four freedoms"; but in the recognition of the fourth—the freedom from want— the Prime Minister has been a follower rather than a leader.[2] The unity of Canada has been the central motive in Mr King's leadership. Canadians are not likely to forget the debt they owe him for his successful leadership in bringing Canada into the war united in its determination to resist the threat to the existence of democracy. He achieved this unity at a cost to aggressive leadership in certain respects.[3] As examples of the art of rhetoric these addresses invite a comparison with the published speeches of Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Inevitably a speaker must remain within the ambit of his own talents, and Mr King has wisely refrained from a forced effort to achieve qualities of style which are not his by nature. Readers will find few of the winged phrases that pluck up the heart to a tragic determination such as "nothing to offer you but blood, sweat and tears," or "a fearful game of chess proceeds from check to mate"; nor will they find that felicitous adjustment of the phrase to the situation, the hour, and the audience ("Roll on Mississippi") in which Mr Churchill excels. They will not find the simple and inevitable clarification of a vague but potent issue into a defined shibboleth as in President Roosevelt's "four freedoms" speech. What they will find is a scholarly precision of thought and a dignity and sincerity of utterance fully appropriate to the high position and grave responsibilities of a prime minister of a Dominion emerging into nationhood in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In *The War, Second Year* (September, 1940, to September, 1941), Professor Edgar McInnis continues his difficult task of recording history while it is still being made. To have preserved the balanced sanity of the disciplined historian toward occasions that will determine the course of all our lives cannot have been easy; to have accomplished that feat without spoiling the drama of great events by any affectation of remote objectivity must have been more difficult still. Professor McInnis has had to court the dangers that lie in wait for any writer who attempts more than a surface record of contemporaneous occurrences; but this at least can be said: writing without the libraries of documents which will be at the service of historians in years to come, he has nevertheless given a panoramic view of the war without being superficial. Six months after September, 1941, his judgments upon men and events still seem valid.

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[2] His extremely effective Mansion House address was delivered too late in 1941 to be included in this collection.

[3] See *Canada at Britain's Side*, pp. 10-11, 74-5.

Compared with the last war there are surprisingly few books so far dealing with life in the new army, navy and air force of Canada. Irene Baird's *He Rides the Sky* is the moving story in letter form of a Canadian who joins the R. A. F. in 1938, trains, becomes a pilot officer, and is reported missing as the result of air operations on April 23, 1940, having, as his Wing Commander writes, "carried out his duties with unfailing cheerfulness and great resolution." The *Regret to inform you* from the Air Ministry to the pilot officer's wife is followed in due course by the living accents of a last letter from the dead. "Sorry, just got the call. Bung-o, Mum old dear. Chins up! Big hug. Be seein' you! Pete." Mrs Baird informs us that Pete is a composite "but he is also himself—as his erratic spelling shows—let the chips fall where they may." Authentic letters have provided the material for a skilful compilation. The language of Pete is the language of the R. A. F. and his thoughts are the thoughts, gay and yet serious, of the "few." *Canada Comes to England*, by Gordon Beckles, is a journalistic account of the service of the three branches of Canada's armed forces in European land, skies and waters, interspersed with extracts from speeches by Mr Mackenzie King and the Canadian High Commissioner, and a chapter, eight pages long, on Canada's financial and industrial effort. Though the book wanders hither and yon without much regard for form, it is redeemed by several passages of vivid narrative which will enable Canadians to visualize scenes that have not been adequately reported in the press. The description of a Canadian brigade rushing by train towards the Battle of France, which had already been fought and lost, is well worth quoting:

> It was—if the men in that train had thought of it that way—a historic moment.
>
> Here was the spearhead of distant Canada's will to fight Germany stranded in a lonely little French junction town, unable to contact its base or even the men ahead. They were as much at sea as a raft adrift in the ocean. What little Armand Smith could learn suggested that they might even have run right into the advancing German lines. It was a situation which—had there been some purpose to it—admirably suited the improvising genius of the Canadians.
>
> But no! Back they must go to Brest. The train was turned from a troop-carrier into a rolling arsenal, with Bren guns on the roofs and everyone alert for surprise from the air. The French engine-driver must be plied with fine red wine from the station buffet. A Canadian captain even posted himself in the engine's cab with a wallet of francs in case the driver should decide that it was no part of his job to operate a rolling arsenal. On that Saturday of June 15th the twenty-seven cars of the train were indeed Canada, chugging its way through the summer-bound plains of Brittany, through the station of Rennes, where only a few hours later hundreds were to die in a dive-bombing attack, on and on towards Brest.

E. T. Burch's "*So, I Said to the Colonel . . .* " (with humourous drawings by Dacre Boulton) contrives to be an amusingly written guide to army life without descending to the "Dere Mable" level of comic illiteracy. It packs in seventy pages a surprising amount of useful information for the civilian, and especially for "the sweet young thing," about the organization, establishments, ranks, and training routine of the Canadian army, together with observations on the habits and function of colonels, sergeant-majors, "old sweats" and other admirable and indispensable specimens of military fauna.

In the first months of the conflict it seems to have been more or less tacitly decided by the Canadian people that this war should be fought without the mass-rousing appurtenances of flag-waving and even—at first—without benefit of military bands. This determination did credit to a people only too much experienced in the inevitable disillusions of war and resolved not to be caught up into a meretricious hysteria. It is possible, however, that we, an obstinately civilian race, may have lost sight of the soldier's right to any aid to morale we can give him. Roy St. George Stubbs, in *Men in Khaki: Four Regiments of Manitoba*, offers such an aid by presenting the deeds and traditions of four Manitoba regiments in the last war. The soldier's pride in his unit is not merely legitimate, but necessary. To obscure it is surely to deny, whether explicitly or not, virtue to his task of violence which we ask the soldier to perform for the nation. We should make more use of the splendid military record of the Canadian forces in the years 1914-18. An anthology of selections from published Canadian regimental histories of the last war would do a service to morale in this. Another volume, quite different from that of Mr Stubbs, but likely to fulfil a similar useful function, is *The Lost Diary*, by Sandham Graves. Its author sailed with the first Canadian contingent from Valcartier, saw much service in France, and ended with the Royal Flying Corps in Mesopotamia. After the Armistice he watched, from the deck of a troopship, his tin trunk disappear into the waters of Alexandria harbour. It contained, among other possessions, his war diary. Now after twenty years he set himself to recapture the memory of whatever seemed worthy of record from its pages. The result is the simple, transparently sincere, and unfailingly modest *Lost Diary*.

The Director of Public Information, whose duty it is to supervise government publications having a bearing on the world war of morale, issues a useful monthly summary of Canada's part in the war, entitled *Canada at War*. He also initiated the successful series of broadcasts, *Let's Face the Facts*, known to most radio listeners, and now republished in England under the same title. A number of pamphlets dealing with different phases of the world war of morale have been published in Canada. Among these may be mentioned *Morale and Public Opinion in Canada*, *Dynamic Democracy* (an analysis of the role a "social dynamic" is likely to play in the war), *If Thine Enemy Hunger* (on the function of Canada's basic industries in the blockade and afterwards).

Somewhere in England is a collection of letters written by a Canadian officer, John Douglas Macbeth, who is on active service in England. These letters form a vivid parallel to *Old Country Mail*, a selection of letters sent to Canadians by English civilians. The latter carries the story of Britain, as the man in English streets and country lanes writes it, on into the Battle of Britain. William Strange's *Into the Blitz* gives a Canadian's impression of that battle and of the British people who fought it on the civilian front. It is in this reviewer's opinion the most powerful personal record of the war to come from the pen of a Canadian so far. The author relates what he has seen with a dignity and restraint that avoid unseemly emotionalism, and yet pierces below the surface of things. His humour is of the sort that really reveals the pathos of enduring men of character; there is none of the affected silliness of the always-merry-and-bright school. A series of broadcasts over the C.B.C., by Canadians and Americans who had seen the Battle of Britain at first hand, has been published under the title *We Have Been There.*

Several books and pamphlets view the war from special points of view. Religion in account with the war is dealt with in *This Warfare* by Roman Collar ("We have largely ignored Christ, but at what a bitter, bloody, heartbreaking cost. Continue to do so, and we can write *finis* to all the decencies in our civilization"). Claris Edwin Silcox's pamphlet *The War and Religion* contains an interesting and provocative section on the Church and the new order. In *Canada for All Canadians*, the Rev. Lewis J. Donaldson discusses the "economic wrongs in Canada today," then considers "the essential characteristics of a new economic order," identifying the basic teachings of Christ with socialism. On the cover of *A Young Man Views the War,* by Earle M. Pullan, a publisher's note asserts that "here for the first time a young man discusses every aspect of the present conflict"—surely a bold claim! Mr Pullan's observations are sensible enough and they are trenchantly stated. They are certainly not particularly original in spite of the claims made on behalf of the author in a foreword. This reviewer cannot see why a young man—provided the phrase does not connote mere immaturity—should view the war any differently from a middle-aged or elderly man, and indeed Mr Pullan's remarks tend to prove that young men of maturity do not.

Watson Kirkconnell's *Twilight of Liberty* is a series of articles written before or during the war, gathered together into three divisions : A Canadian Looks at Europe, The New Canada, and Spiritual Issues. A foreword discusses interestingly a writer's tasks in war-time. Different chapters deal with such varied subjects as "Hazards in Building Peace," "Canada and the Refugees," "European Literature," "Post-War Canada," "The Price of Christian Liberty." Whatever the subject may be, Mr Kirkconnell brings to its treatment a mature mind and a style.

Anglo-saxony: A League that Works, by Wyndham Lewis, is a plea for Anglo-Saxon democracy as a cause worth fighting for and a way of political life to offer to the world (though unlike fascism and communism it is not a religion). In this stimulating book Mr Lewis does *not* equate the future of Anglo-Saxon democracy with old-fashioned imperialism, rather he regards it (when it is at its best) as a step towards "universalism"—a term which he uses in a specially defined sense. The author concludes that

> we should stick to the term of which we are the "mother"—parliamentary democracy. We should change that just as little as we should change our name. All the Anglo-Saxon should do just now—and this is a practical book for just now—is to put all he has got into this old word "democrat," and let other peoples take it or leave it. No one will ever offer them anything half as good. If they are such fools as to think otherwise, we can do no more about it. The Anglo-Saxon has played his part. And then Anglo-Saxony *is* a League of Nations that *works*. Our parliaments, our *gemots*, are in full working order. Leagued as we are together, we comprise by far the greatest political force in the world. Let others join us if they feel so inclined. That, I submit, should be our attitude.

To a far greater extent than was the case in the last war, this is a war of pamphlets. That is as it should be. Everyone recognizes that one aspect of the war is a conflict of ideologies, in which the man with little money to spend for expensive books is as much concerned to understand the causes and issues of the struggle as is the scholar. It is a pity that some of the best of these pamphlets have received less publicity than is their due because they have been issued by fact-finding institutes which either could not or would not advertise them. Two series of Canadian pamphlets, connected either directly or indirectly with Canadian war problems, are specially worth reading: the "Food for Thought" series of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and the "Behind the Headlines" series of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. A few titles will indicate the variety and timeliness of the subjects treated: from the former series, *Inquest on the Sirois Report*, *French Canada and the War*, *Farmers Air Their Problems*, *Federal Union—Panacea or Delusion? Collective Bargaining in Canada;* from the latter series, *Canada's Control of Labour Relations*, *What about Wheat? Ogdensburg, Hyde Park—and After* (joint economic defence), *American Dollars Are Hard to Get: the Story of Foreign Exchange Control in Canada*, *How We Get Our World News*, *Labour and the War*. Of special topical interest is *Conscription* by "Politicus," a frank plea for conscription of man power "for service wherever men are needed." Written before the Plebiscite was announced in parliament, this pamphlet is still serviceable to the reader without special knowledge of the problem, mainly because of two brief notes on national selective service in Great Britain and in the United States. Of more generalized interest are *Reading in War-Time* by Maurice Eisendrath, and *Parents and Democracy* by D. G. Davis, a plea for education in parenthood ("To teach parents some of the simple facts of the child's early behaviour is a national responsibility"). In approving of this assertion one is tempted to hope that, should the teaching of parenthood be put into the hands of professional teachers, the latter may themselves have more than a theoretical knowledge of what they are to teach. "*Refugee*" *Industries in Canada*, reprinted from the Winnipeg *Free Press*, describes the founding, by refugees from Europe, of new industries in Canada. "We are asked to do these people a favour by permitting them to come in. But the shoe is on the other foot. They bring us such rich gifts, their ideas, their inventiveness, their energy, their heritage of skill, that it is sheer madness to keep them out." Under the epigraph "The naturalized alien is your most ardent patriot," John Murray Gibbon discusses *The New Canadian Loyalists*, Canadians of European origin an overwhelming majority of whom unite in loyalty to the democratic cause.

A group of Canadian books deals with the allies of Britain in this war. *India Today* is a timely survey of the background of the Indian Nationalist movement. *Canada and the United States*, by F. R. Scott, is an account of the essential factors in the relations of the two countries. Its primary aim was to provide Americans with an "expert but condensed comment (from a Canadian's point of view) on some of the more important international issues which they are called upon to face as the result of the current wars in Europe and Asia." The book was written at the request of the World Peace Foundation before the United States entered the war. When it was written the Ogdensburg Agreement marked a stage in the United States' collaboration with Canada in the period of "benevolent neutrality." Since then events have altered the nature of our relations with the United States. Nevertheless, most of the material in this well-informed book has not been outdated.[4]

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[4] We take this opportuuity of correcting a mistake made in Remaining Material, 1940 (— p. 323): the designation of Mr J. E. Middleton as "Mr Justice" (Editor's Note).

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS: ENGLISH-CANADIAN[1]

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

(*Fifth supplement to list printed in "Letters in Canada, 1936"*)

Bulletin, Museum of Fine Arts, 1379 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal [pub. at irregular intervals by Art Association of Montreal; 1941+; news about exhibitions, acquisitions, C artists, lectures, etc.]. **Canadian Spokesman,** 63 Sparks St., Ottawa [monthly; 1941+; pub. by John S. Connolley; "Magazine on National Affairs"]. **Commerce Journal** [journal of the Commerce Club, U of T; annual; new series 1941+(old series 1933-40); A. G. Cardy, managing ed.]. **Contemporary Verse: a Canadian Quarterly,** Caulfeild P.O., B.C. [1941+; ed. Alan Crawley; mimeo.; poetry]. **Moccasin Telegraph** [pub. by Hudson's Bay Company; 1941+ (formerly part of *Beaver*); fur trade staff paper]. **Music Bulletin,** 480 University Ave., Toronto [pub. at intervals by Oxford University Press; 1941+; notes on music pub. by Oxford].

Food for Thought changes from pamphlet to magazine in Sept., vol. II, no. 1. *Maritime Art* changes from mimeo. to printed form in Oct., vol. II, no. 1. *Canadian annual review of public affairs* has suspended publication for duration of war.

II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference, and Bibliographies

British Columbia Public Library Commission, Libraries in British Columbia, 1940: reconsideration of library survey of 1927-8 (Victoria, KP, 31 pp.); Report of Public Library Commission, 1940 (Victoria, KP. 14 pp.). **Buchanan (M. A.),** Catalogue of Spanish periodicals in Toronto (Philology and literature series no. 13; Toronto, U of T Press, 20 pp., 50c.). **Canada, Department of Public Printing and Stationery,** Annual report for year ended March 31, 1940 (Ottawa, KP, 47 pp., 25c.). **Canada, Director of Public Information,** Selected list of wartime pamphlets (Ottawa, KP, 48 pp.). **Canada, DBS,** Canada, 1941: official handbook of present conditions and recent progress (Ottawa, KP, vi, 186 pp., 25c.); Canada year book, 1941: official statistical annual of resources, history, institutions, and social and economic conditions of Dominion (Ottawa, KP, xlx, 1053 pp., $1.50) ; Libraries in Canada, 1938-40 (Ottawa, KP, 39 pp., 35c.; revd. *CHR* March 1942). **Canada, Library of Parliament,** Annual supplement to catalogue of: classified list of all books and pamphlets added to Library from January 1st to December 31st, 1940 (Ottawa, KP, x, 186 pp.). **Canadian almanac** and legal and court directory for 1941, ed. H. C. Corner (Toronto, Copp Clark, 713 pp., $7.00). **Canadian Historical Review,** Archives, libraries, and museums (116, 239-40, 359-60, 468-9); Canadian historical societies (114-16, 238-9, 357-9, 467-8); Graduate theses in Canadian history and related subjects (295-301); [List of] Recent publications relating to Canada (83-98, 212-30, 338-53, 446-64); T. F. McIlwraith, [Publications on] Ethnology, anthropology, and archaeology (99-109). **Canadian Institute of International Affairs,** Report on work of, 1940-1941 (Toronto, U of T Press, Institute, 3 Willcocks St., 46 pp.). **Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science,** Bibliography of current publications on Canadian economics (136-46, 302-12, 482-92, 614-24). **Canadian parliamentary guide,** 1941, ed. A. L. Normandin (Ottawa, editor, P.O. Box 513, 710 pp., $4.00). **Canadian periodical index,** 1940 (Toronto, Ontario Dept. of Education, Public Libraries Branch, 120 pp., $1.00). **Chandler (H. B.)** and **Croteau (J. T.),** Regional library and its readers: study of five years of rural reading (N. Y., American Association for Adult Education, 1940, viii, 136 pp., $1.00). **5000 facts about Canada,** 1941 ed. (Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., iv, 88 pp., 35c.). **Grossman (Vladimir)** ed., Canadian Jewish year book, 1941-1942, vol. III (Montreal, C Jewish Publication Society, 454 Lagauchetière St. W., 351 pp., $2.50). **Lanctot (Gustave)** ed., Report of Public Archives for 1940 (Ottawa, KP, xxiv, 108 pp., 50c.). **McIlwraith (T. F.)** ed., Report on current research in social sciences in Canada (Ottawa, C Research Council in Social Sciences [J. E. Robbins, secr., 166 Marlborough Ave.], mimeo.). **McKim's** directory of Canadian publications, 1941 (ed. 34; Montreal, McKim, 503 pp., $3.00). **National Council of Women of Canada,** Year book, 1941 (Ottawa, Council, 204 Plaza Bldg., 238 pp.). **Nova Scotia, Public Archives,** Report of Board of Trustees for year ended 30th Nov., 1940 (Halifax, KP, 40 pp.). ***O'Brien (E. J.)** ed., Best short stories, 1941, and yearbook of American short story (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 407 pp., $2.50). **Press Guide,** 1942: general catalogue of British, Canadian, American and foreign periodicals (Toronto, Wm. Dawson Subscription Service, 94 pp.). **Quebec, Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce,** Libraries and museums, 1938 (Quebec, KP, 73 pp., 25c.); Statistical year book, 1940 (Quebec, KP, xxxiv, 444 pp.). **Royal Society of Canada,** List of officers and members and minutes of proceedings, 1941 (Toronto, U of T Press, Ottawa, Society, iv, 210 pp.); Transactions of, vol. XXXV (Toronto, U of T Press, Ottawa, Society, 153, 58, 185, 140 pp.). ***Stillwell (M. B.),** Fifteenth-century books in North American libraries (Portland, Me., Southworth-Anthoenson Press, 105 Middle St., 1940, 14 pp., $1.75); ed., Incunabula in American libraries: second census of fifteenth-century books owned in United States, Mexico and Canada (Monograph series no. 1; N. Y., Bibliographical Society of America [G. L. McKay, secr., 47 E. 60th St.], 1940, xlv, 619 pp., $20.00). ***Thomson (S. H.)** ed., Progress of medieval and renaissance studies in United States and Canada (Bulletin no. 16; Boulder, Colo., University of Colorado, 132 pp., 50c.). **Toronto Public Libraries,** Canadian catalogue of books published in Canada, about Canada, as well as those written by Canadians, with imprint of 1940, no. 19 (Toronto Public Libraries, 51 pp., 50c.); 150 books, 1938-40 (ed. 9; Toronto Public Libraries, 32 pp.). **University of Toronto Quarterly,** Letters in Canada, 1940, ed. A. S. P. Woodhouse: [E. K. Brown, Poetry; J. R. MacGillivray, Fiction; W. S. Milne, Drama; Felix Walter, French-Canadian letters; Watson Kirkconnell, New-Canadian letters; A. S. P. Woodhouse, Remaining material; Lists of publications] (April 283-399; reprinted as separate offprint). **Who's who in British Columbia,** 1940-41, ed. S. M. Carter (Vancouver, Box 803; 250, iii pp., $7.50). **Who's who in Canada,** 1940-41: including British possessions in western hemisphere, ed. B. M. Greene (Toronto, International Press, xxxii, 1480 pp., $10.00).

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[1] These Lists were prepared in the Editorial Office of the University of Toronto Press by Miss Francess Halpenny.

All references in the Lists are to 1940, except when another date is given. Following many of the items listed, is a note of more extended reviews in other periodicals. An asterisk marks the names of the few authors included, whom we believe not to be Canadians; these include British and European refugees now in Canada. The following abbreviations have been used: *APYB*—Alberta poetry year book; Assoc.—Association; Banff SFA—Banff School of Fine Arts; *BCHQ*—*British Columbia Historical Quarterly*; C—Canadian; CBC—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; *CF—Canadian Forum*; *CGJ—Canadian Geographical Journal*; *CHA—Canadian Historical Association Report*; *CHJ—Canadian Home Journal*; *CHR—Canadian Historical Review*; *CJEPS—Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*; *C Mag.—Canadian Magazine*; *CPM—Canadian Poetry Magazine*; *CS—Canadian Spokesman*; *CV—Contemporary Verse*; *Cur. Call—Curtain Call*; *DR—Dalhousie Review*; DBS—Dominion Bureau of Statistics; *FT—Full Tide*; Inst.—Institute; *J—Journal*; *JRAIC—Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada*; KP—King's Printer; *Mac.—Maclean's Magazine*; *Mag.—Magazine*; *MN—McGill News*; *MAR—Manitoba Arts Review*; *MS—Mediaeval Studies*; *NHM—National Home Monthly*; N.Y.—New York; *NYT*—New York *Times*; *OLR—Ontario Library Review*; *PA—Public Affairs*; *Q—Quarterly*; *QQ—Queen's Quarterly*; *R—Review*; *RSC—Royal Society of Canada*; *SN—Saturday Night*; *SPB—Saskatchewan poetry book*; *TLS—Times Literary Supplement*; U of T—University of Toronto; *UTQ—University of Toronto Quarterly*; *VY—Verses for you*; *VPC—Victoria poetry chapbook*; *VV—Voices of victory*; *WFP*—Winnipeg *Free Press.*

N. S. B. Gras (comp.), [List of] Books and articles on economic history of United States and Canada (*Economic History R* vol. XI 114-25). E. A. Hardy, Ontario Library Association: forty years, 1900-1940 (*OLR* Feb. 9-13). H. A. Innis, Recent books on American Arctic (*CHR* June 187-94). E. W. Loosley and Ethelwyn Wickson, Canada: reading guide and bibliography (*Booklist*, American Library Association, Chicago, part 2, Feb. 1, 249-57). Jean Lunn, Bibliography of history of Canadian press (*CHR* Dec. 416-33). R. O. MacFarlane, Canada and foreign affairs (*CHR* June 168-86). Recent government publications (regularly in *OLR*). L. H. Smith and A. M. Wright, Canada: reading guide for children and young people (*Booklist*, American Library Association, Chicago, part 2, May 1, 419-28). W. Lyndon Smith, Church and state: review of recent literature (*CHR* Sept. 307-16). R. G. Trotter, Canada and Commonwealth affairs (*CHR* Sept. 302-6).

See also annual reports of: CBC; National Museum of Canada; Toronto Public Library Board, and public libraries throughout Canada.

B. Selected Studies in Historical and Contemporary Background

Bull (**W. P.**), From Oxford to Ontario: history of Downsview community (Toronto, Perkins Bull Foundation, 330 Bay St., 310 pp., $4.00; revd. *CHR* Sept.). **Duncan** (**Dorothy**), Here's to Canada! (N.Y., London, Harper [Toronto, Musson], xvi, 334 pp., ill., $3.00; revd. *NYT* June 15, *SN* June 7). **Elliott** (**Sophy**), Women pioneers of North America (Gardenvale, P.Q., Garden City Press, xviii, 299 pp.; revd. *SN* Jan. 17 1942). ***Fairclough** (**H. R.**), Warming both hands: autobiography of Henry Rushton Fairclough (Stanford, Cal., Stanford University Press, xvi, 629 pp., $3.75; revd. *CHR* Dec., *UTQ* Jan. 1942). **Godsell** (**Philip**), They got their man: on patrol with North-West Mounted (London, Robert Hale [Toronto, Ryerson], 287 pp., $3.75). ***Hayes** (**E. H.**), Forty years on the Labrador: life story of Sir Wilfred Grenfell (ed. 3, rev.; N.Y., Revell, 136 pp., $1.25). ***McGrail** (**T. H.**), Sir William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling: biographical study (Edinburgh, London, Oliver and Boyd, 1940, xiv, 273 pp., 10s. 6d.; revd. *CHR* March, *DR* July). ***Montague** (**S. R.**), Riders in scarlet: way of life of Mounties (Way of life series, ed. *Eric Bender; Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson, and Co., 64 pp., 96c.). ***Morison** (**J. L.**), Canadian nation (Longman's pamphlets on British Commonwealth no. 4; London, N.Y., Toronto, Longmans, Green, 60 pp., 25c.). **Prince** (**A. E.**), Morale and public opinion in Canada (Toronto, C Institute of International Affairs, 3 Willcocks St., 14 pp., 10c.). ***Reason** (**Joyce**), Deep sea doctor (Eagle series; London, Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, Sloane Sq., 32 pp., 3d.). **Sandwell** (**B. K.**), Canadian peoples (World today series; London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, 128 pp., 75c.; revd. *SN* May 31, *WFP* Aug. 8). **Spry** (**Graham**), Canada (Oxford pamphlets on world affairs no. 47; Oxford, at Clarendon Press, 32 pp., 10c.). **Tweedsmuir** (**Lady**), Canada (British Commonwealth in pictures series; pub. for Penns in the Rocks Press by Wm. Collins of London [Toronto, Collins], 48 pp., $1.25; revd. *CF* Dec.). ***Wittke** (**Carl**), History of Canada (ed. 3, rev.; N.Y., F. S. Crofts and Co., 491 pp., $5.00). **Woods** (**J. J.**), History and development of Agassiz-Harrison Valley (Agassiz, Agassiz-Harrison Advance, 68 pp., 80c.; revd. *BCHQ* July).

D. A. Andersen, Canada rides tiger [cultural influence of United States on Canada] (*CS* Feb. 9-13). C. L. Andrews (ed.), Some notes on Yukon by Stewart Menzies (*Pacific Northwest Q* April 197-202). Anon., Canada (*Yearbook of agricultural co-operation, 1941*, ed. Horace Plunkett Foundation, London, Eng., 102-51). J. B. Brebner, U.S.A., Canada's problem (*Survey Graphic*, N.Y., April 221-5). Canadian Correspondent, Tory Dominion (*New Statesman and Nation* Aug. 30, 204). J. W. Dafoe, Golden age of prairie (*MAR* spring 7-10). Grant Dexter, Canadian economy in two wars (*Foreign Affairs* Jan. 442-52). Alexander Dunlop, Canada—1827 (*Mac.* March 1). *L. H. Gipson, Acadia and beginnings of modern British imperialism (*Essays in modern English history in honor of*

Wilbur Cortez Abbott, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 177-202). *Louise Rasmussen, Artists with explorations on Northwest Coast (*Oregon Historical Q* Dec. 311-16). H. Somerville, Racial groups in Canada (*Studies*, Dublin, Sept. 1940 431-40). Philip Spencer, We went to the people (*CF* Jan., Feb., March, April 315-19, 347-9, 379-82, 19-24). Graham Spry, Europe overseas [various nationality groups of C people] (*Geographical Mag.* March, April 322-31, 420-8). *Carl Wittke, Good will on ancient battlegrounds [C-American relations] (*Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Q* Jan.-March 15-26).

C. History and Criticism of Canadian Literature and Speech

(a) General and Miscellaneous

Elliott (Ellen), Publishing in wartime: address . . . to . . . convention of Canadian Authors' Association (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 27 pp.). **Lauriston (Victor)**, Arthur Stringer, son of the North (Makers of Canadian literature series; Toronto, Ryerson, x, 178 pp., $1.75; revd. *DR* Jan. 1942, *QQ* summer, *SN* March 22); Postscript to a poet: off the record tales about Arthur Stringer (Chatham, Ont., Tiny Tree Club, 48 pp., 25c.). **McNaught (Carlton)**, How we get our world news (Behind the headlines series no. 8; Toronto, C Association for Adult Education and C Institute of International Affairs, 22 pp., 10c.).

Henry Alexander, Collecting Canadian speech (*Queen's R* Feb. 45-7). Anon., Twenty-first year [history of *CF*] (*CF* April 5-7). A. Brady, Social studies, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 333-45). H. D. Carter, Meters for art and beauty (*SN* Feb. 22). Charles Clay, comment on James F. C. Wright, author of *Slava Bohu* (Montreal *Standard* Aug. 23); Western Canada's book parade (*Culture* June 229-31). H. M. S. Cotter (comp.), Fur trade glossary (*Beaver* Sept. 36-9). Ira Dilworth, Emily Carr, Canadian artist-author (*SN* Nov. 1); Emily Carr, Canadian painter and poet in prose (*SN* Nov. 8). R. L. Fredenburgh, Canadian pamphlets on public affairs (*International Affairs*, review supplement, Dec. 1940-March 174-8). Marielle Fuller, Obstacle to Canadian literature (*SN* March 15). Howe Martyn, Literary scene in Canada (*NYT* June 22). Watson Kirkconnell, New-Canadian letters, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 317-19). David Munroe, Joseph Howe as man of letters (*DR* Jan. 451-7). Lorne Pierce, Literature of Dominion (*Think* VII [9] 62, 82). R. J. C. Stead, William Talbot Allison, 1875-1941 (*C Author and Bookman* Feb. 4-5). Kathleen Strange, Western Canada's authors and their recent work (Winnipeg *Tribune* Nov. 8). W. J. Waines (comp.), Bibliography of Professor Robert McQueen (*MAR* spring 47-50). Felix Walter, French-Canadian letters, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 305-17). A. S. P. Woodhouse, Remaining material, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 319-52).

See also II A.

(b) Poetry

Morse (W. I.), Bliss Carman: bibliography, letters, fugitive verses and other data (ltd. ed.; Windham, Conn., Hawthorne House, 86 pp., $7.50; revd. *DR* Jan. 1942).

Clara Bernhardt, Calling all poets (*C Author and Bookman* April-July 5). Earle Birney, Distinguished Canadian poem [E. J. Pratt's *Dunkirk*] (*CF* Dec. 278-9). E. K. Brown, Canadian nature poetry (*Think* VII [9] 54, 93); Development of poetry in Canada, 1880-1940 (*Poetry*, C number, April 34-47); Duncan Campbell Scott, individual poet (*MAR* spring 51-4); Poetry, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 283-92). W. E. Collin, review of Anne Marriott's *The wind our enemy* (*Poetry*, C number, April 53-7). Leon Edel, review of A. M. Klein's *Hath not a Jew . . .* (*Poetry*, C number, April 51-3). Pelham Edgar, review of E. J. Pratt's *Brébeuf and his brethren* (*Poetry*, C number, April 48-50). George V. Ferguson, "O France! thy bleeding body . . .": a protest

(*UTQ* July 493-6). H. O. Howitt, John McCrae (*MN* spring 20-2). Watson Kirkconnell, New-Canadian poetry (*CPM* Aug. 5-8). M. Eugenie Perry, Governor-General's poetry awards (*Bard*, Jackson, Mo., July). Arthur Stringer, Wild poets I've known: Bliss Carman, W. H. Drummond, Archibald Lampman, Marjorie Pickthall (*SN* March 1, April 26, May 24, June 14).

See also *CPM*, *SN* (Clara Bernhardt).

(c) Fiction

Charles Clay, How and why I write historical novels (*OLR* Aug. 245-9). J. R. MacGillivray, Fiction, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 292-9). Anne Marriott, Irene Baird: new voice from West (*C Author and Bookman* April-July 6).

(d) Drama and Theatre

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, CBC drama and features: five years of achievement, 1936-41 (Toronto, CBC, Dept. of Press and Information, [14] pp.).

Mona Coxwell, What publisher requires of playwright (*C Author and Bookman* Feb. 6-7). Murison Dunn, Today and tomorrow in drama (*C Author and Bookman* Feb. 8-9). E. P. Gowan, Edmonton Little Theatre—past and present (*Cur. Call* March 7). A. T. Hardy, Ottawa Little Theatre—past and present (*Cur. Call* Jan. 3-4). Archie MacCorkindale, Drama course in heaven (*Cur. Call* March 8-9). W. S. Milne, Drama, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 300-5). Jack Mosher, "Carry on—Canada!" (*Mac.* Nov. 1). Charles Rittenhouse, Montreal schools go dramatic (*Cur. Call* Oct. 7-8). J. A. Russell, Design for acting (*JRAIC* May 79-82).

D. Selected Publications in Arts and Crafts in Canada[2]

Barbeau (Marius), Henri Julien (Canadian art series; Toronto, Ryerson, 44 pp., paper 60c., cloth $1.00). **Biéler (André)** and **Harrison (Elizabeth)** eds., Conference of Canadian artists: proceedings [Papers: Walter Abell, "Art and democracy"; John Alford, "Historical survey of position of artist in society"] (Kingston, Federation of C Artists, Queen's University, 170 pp., plano.). **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,** Annual report of, for fiscal year ended March 31, 1941 (Ottawa, KP, 25 pp.). **Forster (J. W. L.),** Sight and insight; with foreword by Sir Robert Falconer (Toronto, Oxford, xvi, 176 pp., $2.50; revd. *SN* Jan. 10 1942). **International Business Machines Corporation,** Contemporary art of western hemisphere: permanent collection of Corporation (N.Y., Corporation, 590 Madison Ave., 217 pp.). **Montreal Art Association,** Annual report for 1940 (Montreal, Association, 1379 Sherbrooke St. W., 41 pp.); Catalogue of fifty-eighth spring exhibition (Montreal, Association, 24 pp.). **National Gallery of Canada,** Annual report of Board of Trustees for fiscal year 1939-1940 (Ottawa, KP, 18 pp., 12 plates); Annual report of Board of Trustees for fiscal year 1940-1941 (Ottawa, KP, 11 pp.); Canadian Society of Graphic Art travelling exhibition (Ottawa, KP, 8 pp.); Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour travelling exhibition (Ottawa, KP, 8 pp.); Royal Canadian Academy travelling exhibition (Ottawa, KP, 9 pp.); War cartoons and caricatures of British Commonwealth (Ottawa, KP, 36 pp., 12 ills.). **Toronto Art Gallery,** Introduction to exhibition "From Jacques Cartier to Confederation, or The founding of Eastern Canada," Feb. 7th to March 2nd (Toronto, Art Gallery, 317 Dundas St. W.).

Walter Abell, Art in war-time: Canadian experiment (*Parnassus* April 131-3); Lessons of art week (*NYT* Jan. 5); Patron, incorporated: Dr. Keppel and Carnegie Corporation's art program (*Mag. of Art*, Washington, D.C., Nov. 472-5, 492). Anon., Canadian broadcasting (*CF* May 39-40); Evolution of native talent (*Think* VII [9] 47-9, 87); Magicians in clay (*New World* May 19-20). W. J. Banks, Ottawa, Canada's changing capital (*Empire R* March 109-41). Marius Barbeau, Backgrounds in Canadian art (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 29-39); Backgrounds in North American folk arts (*QQ* autumn 284-94); Beaver in Canadian art (*Beaver* Sept. 14-18); Canadian pottery (*Antiques*, Concord, N.H., June 296-7); Old Canadian silver (*CGJ* March 150-62); Sashes for fur trade (*Beaver* June 24-7). J. L. Bradford, Wood sculpture (*Maritime Art* June). Martin Brusque, Conductio ad absurdum [Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra] (*CF* Sept. 181-2). Donald Buchanan, Canada on world's screen (*CGJ* Feb. 70-81); Canadian writings on arts, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 331-3); Gentle and austere: comparison in landscape painting [James Wilson Morrice and Emily Carr] (*UTQ* Oct. 72-7). Donald Cameron, Banff becomes international centre of culture (*Cur. Call* Oct. 21-2). Humphrey Carver, Strategy of town-planning (*JRAIC* March 35-40). Charles Clay, Canada's movie makers (Montreal *Standard* July 26). Arthur Collingwood, Music festivals carry on (*Music Bulletin* March 1-3). Jocelyn Davidson, Whither the architect? (*JRAIC* June 107, 109). Blodwen Davies, Wallace MacAskill (*Maritime Art* June). Ira Dilworth, Emily Carr (*see* II C (a)). Donald Fields, Excitement in Canada's moving picture industry (*SN* May 24). Northrop Frye, Canadian and colonial painting [Tom Thomson and Horatio Walker] (*CF* March 377-8). W. F. Gardiner, Architect as historian (*JRAIC* Aug. 131). J. M. Gibbon, Folksongs of French Canadians (*Think* VII [9] 59, 80). Ronald Hambleton, Heigho—the T.S.O. [Toronto Symphony Orchestra] (*CF* May 53-4). K. D. Harris, Restoration of Habitation of Port Royal, Lower Granville, Nova Scotia (*JRAIC* July 1940 111-16). Lawren Harris, Emily Carr and her work (*CF* Dec. 277-8). H. P. Hill, Origin of our capital (*JRAIC* March 1939 45-8). V. R. Hill, Broadcasting in Canada (*CF* Feb., March, April 337-9, 372-4, 378, 10-11). E. R. Hunter, Thoreau MacDonald (*Maritime Art* Dec. 44-9). John Lyman, Painting in Quebec (*JRAIC* April 69). Aida McAnn, New Brunswick renaissance (*Maritime Art* Feb.). Archie MacCorkindale, Thumb-nail sketches of three west coast artists [Jack Shadbolt, Max Maynard, Allan Edwards] (*Cur. Call* April 13-14). Graham McInnes, "Canada carries on" [National Film Board's movie "shorts"] (*Mac.* March 15). Sir Ernest MacMillan, Arts in war time (*Educational Record* March); Canadian musical life (*Think* VII [9] 55, 70); Future of music in America (*Musical Facts*, Chicago, Feb.; *Proceedings*, Music Teachers' National Association, Pittsburg, Feb.). Pegi Nichol, Miller Brittain (*Maritime Art* April). W. J. Phillips, Artists of Western Canada (*JRAIC* Aug. 143). A. E. Prince, Legacy of past: two conferences [Conference of Canadian Artists] (*QQ* autumn 277-83). T. D. Rankin, Reminiscences of Leader Lane (*JRAIC* June 98). Stanley Royle, My attitude toward painting (*Maritime Art* Feb.). E. L. Sheppard, Ontario architect goes west (*JRAIC* June 106, 109). Marjorie Stedman, Reeds and rhythm (*McMaster University Q* Jan. 2-5). F. J. Tees, Tait McKenzie (*MN* autumn 28-9). Ramsay Traquair, Church of St. John the Baptist at St. Jean Port Joli, Quebec (*JRAIC* Feb. 1939 26-34). H. R. Wiggs, Recent work in Laurentians [architecture] (*JRAIC* April 58). Leroy Zwicker, Old masters in old Halifax (*Maritime Art* April).

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[2] For musical scores see section III. We also note that the following persons have written songs which have been brought to our attention: Irvin Cooper, Sarah Grace, F. L. Harrison, E. C. and G. M. James.

See also *Maritime Art* (editorials by Walter Abell); *SN* (Robert Ayre). For series of articles on Schools of Architecture in Canadian universities in *JRAIC*, *see* VI E, H. H. Madill, M. S. Osborne, P. J. Turner and J. Bland.

E. Texts, Critical Editions, and Collections

Brown (**M. A.**), Extracts from life of Joseph Brant and history of Six Nation Indians (Brantford, Ont., Moyer Printing Co., 44 pp.). **Haliburton** (**T. C.**), Sam Slick, ed. R. P. Baker (Toronto, McClelland, 410 pp., $1.39). **Poole** (**T. W.**), Sketch of early settlement and subsequent progress of town of Peterborough, and of each township in county of Peterborough (reprint of ed. of 1867; Peterborough, Peterborough Printing Co., viii, 220, 76 pp., $2.50; revd. *CHR* Dec., *CJEPS* Feb. 1942). **Webster** (**J. C.**), Building of Fort

Lawrence in Chignecto: journal recently found in Gates Collection, New York Historical Society (Historic studies no. 2; Saint John, New Brunswick Museum, 23 pp.).

[James Anderson], Chief Factor James Anderson's Back River journal of 1855 (*C Field Naturalist* Jan., Feb., March 9-11, 21-6, 38-44). B[uchanan] C[harles], Captain William Owen's visit to Grand Manan in 1770 (*Grand Manan Historian* vol. VI 23-6). F. R. Hasse, Touched-up war diary (instalments in *Forty-niner*). F. W. Howay (ed.), Voyage of *Captain Cook* and *Experiment*, 1785-86 (*BCHQ* Oct. 285-96). W. Kaye Lamb (ed.), Memoirs and documents relating to Judge Begbie: I, Recollections of Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, A[rthur] B[eanlands]; II, Sir Matthew Begbie, terror of law-breakers, A. E. Beck; III, Documents relating to effect of Act of Union of 1866 upon Judge Begbie's status and jurisdiction (*BCHQ* April 125-47). Madge Macbeth (ed.), And still the heart is home [letters from overseas of her son, John Douglas Macbeth] (*DR* July 158-69). [Robert McQueen], Douglas, Dodds, Depression and Co. (*MAR* spring 24-28); Douglas theory of credit [six articles] (*ibid.* 28-40); Selections from Robert McQueen's letters (*ibid.* 41-6). R. L. Reid and W. K. L[amb] (eds.), Two narratives of Fraser River gold-rush (*BCHQ* July 221-31). [Hon. John Richardson], an address in Legislature, 1808 [early effort to obtain bank charter in Lower Canada] (*C Banker* Jan. 216-27).

III. POETRY

Baker (I. E.), Name above every name (Toronto, author, 77 Alberta Ave.). **Bernhardt (Clara)**, Far horizon (Preston, Ont., author, 32 pp., 50c.). **Blanchard (Kathleen)**, Prince of peace, Bethlehem [Christmas carols]; with music by H. H. Bancroft (Western choral series; Vancouver, Winnipeg, Western Music Co., 4 pp., 10c.). **Boag (John)**, Victory verse (London, Eng., Lutterworth Press, 54 pp.). **Bourinot (A. S.)**, What far kingdom (Toronto, Ryerson, vi, 66 pp., $1.50; revd. *DR* Oct., *QQ* winter). **Box (W. M.)**, Nature's byways (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 10 pp., 35c.). **Brooks (A. S.)**, I met some little people (Toronto, Ryerson, [vi], 55 pp., $1.25; revd. *DR* Oct.). **Brooks (L. A.)**, Young Johnny Canada; with music by B. L. Tamblyn (Toronto, I.O.O.F., Grand Lodge of Ont., 229 College St., 25c.). **Bruce (Charles)**, Personal note (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 75c.). **Brundle (John)** [John, a Suffolk Herd Boy *pseud.*], Girl who died of a broken heart (Roche's Point, Ont., author, 33 pp., $2.00); Songs spiritual and otherwise (Roche's Point, Ont., author, 19 pp., 50c.); Sundry pickings of the mind (Roche's Point, Ont., author, 22 pp., 50c.). **Buckley (B. B.)**, Songs of Weeny Gopher (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 61 pp., 65c.). **Calvert (W. D.)**, Ypnos (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, vi, 56 pp., $1.00). **Canadian Authors' Association: Edmonton Branch,** Alberta poetry year book, 1941-1942 (Edmonton, Institute Press [Mrs. I. A. Scouten, secr., 11337, 94th St., Edmonton], 48 pp.); **Toronto Branch,** Voices of victory: representative poetry of Canada in war-time (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 97 pp., $1.50; revd. *CF* Feb. 1942, *SN* Nov. 22); **Victoria and Islands Branch, Poetry Group,** Victoria poetry chapbook, 1941-42 (Victoria, Group [Miss Anne Marriott, secr., 310 Irving Rd.], 26 pp., 25c.; revd. *DR* Oct.). **Carsley (Sara)**, The artisan (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 50c.; revd. *QQ* winter). **Cassidy (C. C.)**, Poems (ltd. ed.; Toronto, Caronell Press, 50 Braeside Rd., 35 pp., $1.50; revd. *CF* June). **Cox (Leo)**, North star (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, viii, 56 pp., $1.50; revd. *CF* April, *DR* Oct., *QQ* summer). **Dorland (E. W.)** [E. Dee], Glen echoes (St. Catherines, Ont., author [Mrs. W. B. Dorland], Alexander Hall, 59 pp.). **Dumbrille (Dorothy)**, We come! we come! (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, $1.00). **Dunning (Elsa)**, Heritage (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 24 pp., 75c.). **Earle (Kathleen)**, Spindrift (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 22 pp.). **Farrill (C. G.)**, Some morning soon (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 22 pp., 50c.). **Ferne (Doris)**, Ebb tide (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 50c.; revd. *QQ* winter). **Flood (R. W.)**, Rough times and other rhymes (Vancouver, Murphy and Chapman, 31 pp.). **Gibbon (J. M.)**, Canada in song; with musical arrangements by L. R. Bell (Toronto, Gordon V. Thompson, 27 pp., 35c.); Pioneer songs of Canada; with musical arrangements by Irvin Cooper (Toronto, Gordon V. Thompson, 28 pp., 35c.). **Greene (Charles),** Canada days! with music by Jean McCulloch (Castor series original C songs; Moose Jaw, Crescent Music Press, [4] pp.); Was-ke-siu; with music by Mary Hetherington (Castor series original C songs; Moose Jaw, Crescent Music Press, [4] pp.). **Gustafson (Ralph),** Epithalamium in time of war (ltd. ed.; N. Y., author, 70 Central Park W., 11 pp., $3.00; revd. *CF* Oct., *DR* Oct.). **Honce (Charles)** and **Robb (W. H.),** Day at Abbey Dawn (authors, R.R. 1 Kingston, [16] pp.). **Jaques (Edna),** Aunt Hattie's place (Toronto, Thomas Allen, viii, 80 pp., $1.00). **Johnson (A. E.),** When thou hast shut thy door (Portland, Maine, Falmouth Pub. House, 1939, 49 pp., $2.00). **MacIntosh (C. H.),** Phantom pirates (Halifax, Imperial Pub. Co., 47 pp., 75c.; revd. *DR* Jan. 1942). **Macintyre (J. H.)** [Mack *pseud.*], Foregleams of the dawning (London, Ont., author, 125 Cathcart St., 73 pp., $1.00). **Mackay (J. C.),** Redman's shrine (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, iv, 32 pp., 75c.). **Marriott (Anne),** Calling adventurers [choruses from "Payload"] (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 50c.; revd. *CF* April, *QQ* summer). **Martin (W. H.),** Songs by the way (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 30 pp., 75c.). **Matheson (Mary),** Out of the dusk (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 50c.; revd. *DR* Oct., *QQ* winter). **Maura (Sister),** Rosary in terza rima; with introduction by Dr. G. B. Phelan (Toronto, Dent, 30 pp.). **Moose Jaw Writers' Club,** Verses for you (Moose Jaw, Club [Mrs. G. N. Broatch, 1046 Clifton Ave., Moose Jaw], n.d., 35 pp., 25c.). **Morant (Mollie),** Singing gypsy (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 50c.; revd. *QQ* winter). **Nash (A. C.),** Drama of Dunquerque (Vancouver, Storer and Co., 38 pp., 50c.); Lyrics of life (Vancouver, Storer and Co., 64 pp., $1.00). **Poetry, a magazine of verse,** Canadian number, ed. E. K. Brown [Poems by L. M. Bowman, M. E. Colman, Robert Finch, Leo Kennedy, A. M. Klein, Dorothy Livesay, L. A. MacKay, F. C. McLaren, Anne Marriott, E. J. Pratt, D. C. Scott, F. R. Scott, A. J. M. Smith] (April, 58 pp.; revd. *SN*, *NYT*, *WFP*). **Pratt (E. J.),** Dunkirk (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 13 pp., 50c.; revd. *CF* Dec., *SN* Nov. 8). **Raby (M. C.),** Beauty walks the earth (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 15 pp., 50c.). **Ralph (Nathan),** Twelve poems (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 50c.; revd. *CF* June). **Robb (W. H.),** Indian Christmas carol (Kingston, Abbey Dawn Press, R.R. 1 Kingston, 1940, 16 pp., 50c.). **Roberts (Sir Charles G. D.),** Canada speaks of Britain and other poems of the war (Toronto, Ryerson, 15 pp., 25c.; revd. *CF* June, *DR* July, *QQ* summer). **Robinson (H. T. D.),** Candle and cup (Toronto, Crucible Press, 20 pp., 50c.). **Roddick (A. R.),** Waiting's wedding and other poems (Montreal, John Dougall and Son, 62 pp.). **Rowley (W. P.),** In subject mood: trio of poems (Toronto, author, 615 Ontario St., 16 pp., 25c.). **Saskatchewan Poetry Society,** Saskatchewan poetry book, 1941-42 (Regina, Society [Miss Vesta Pickel, secr., 2514A 15th Ave., Regina], 35 pp., 35c.; revd. *CF* Feb.). **Sauvey (K. I.),** Grist for the mill (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 18 pp., 50c.). **Scott (F. G.),** Lift up your hearts (Toronto, Ryerson, 23 pp., 25c.; revd. *DR* Oct.). **Shortt (Prescott),** Songs from the silence (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 22 pp., 50c.). **Silverman (H. S.),** Twenty-two improvisations (Toronto, author, 455 Oriole Parkway, 1940, 22 pp.). **Stringer (Arthur),** King who loved old clothes, and other Irish poems (Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill [Toronto, McClelland], 105 pp., $2.00; revd. *SN* March 22). **Tener (J. F.),** Calling all free men (Vancouver, author, 456 Howe St., 34 pp.). **Tupper (C. A.),** Prelude to song (Toronto, Crucible Press, 20 pp., 50c.). **Veazey (M. E.),** Maritimer and other poems (Toronto, Crucible Press, Box 224, 24 pp., 50c.). **Wallace (William and Mary),** Asklepiades of Samos [includes original verse translations] (London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, xvi, 107 pp., $2.50; revd. *CF* May, *DR* July). **Wensley (Amelia),** At summer's end (Toronto, Ryerson, 8 pp., 50c.; revd. *CF* Jan. 1942). **Wood (Harold),** Why should we fight for England? (Toronto, McClelland [author, c/o Etchcraft Co., 1870 Davenport Rd.], 12 pp., 25c.).

Poems by the following selected authors have appeared: R. M. Adams (*CF*, *VV*), Milwyn Adams-Davies (*APYB*), D. L. Aiken (*SN*), Katherine Aikins (*SN*), Harold Andrews (*CF*), W. H. Andrews (*APYB*), F. R. Angus (*DR*, *Poet Lore*, Boston), E. E. Ash (*SPB*), Elise Aylen (*SN*), Helen Ball (*SN*, *VV*), Harold Baldwin (*SPB*), Evelyn Bamborough (*APYB*), Alma Barker (*VY*), Genevieve Bartole (*SPB*), Gertrude Baskine (*CF*), E. A. Benson (*FT*), I. C. Benson (*Poetry Review*, London, Eng.), N. A. Benson (*DR*, *VV*), N. S. Berg (*SPB*), Clara Bernhardt (*CHJ*, *CPM*, *Challenge*, Toronto, *King's Business*, Los Angeles, Portland *Oregonian*, *SN*, *Sonnet Sequences*, Washington, D.C., *Writer's Studio*, Toronto), Hilda Bird (*APYB*), Earle Birney (*CF*, *CPM*, *CV*, *SN*), Mary Bishop (*APYB*), Grace Bonnis (*VY*), A. S. Bourinot (*VV*), L. M. Bowman (*Poetry* C no.), E. E. Boyd (*APYB*), J. D. Boyd (*APYB*), Robin Breach (*VPC*), J. W. Briggs (*APYB*), Jean Broatch (*VY*), David Brock (*SN*), A. A. Brown (*CV*, *SN*, *VV*), A. G. Brown (*CF*), Charles Bruce (*VV*), N. B. Brumell (*SN*), Joan Buckley (*FT*), R. Y. Buglas (*CPM*), A. S. Bye (*SPB*), Joy Calvert (*FT*), W. D. Calvert (*FT*), B. F. Cameron (*VPC*), E. K. Campbell (*CPM*), Francean Campbell (*SN*), F. E. Cannon (*SN*), Raymond Card (*SN*, *VV*), S. E. Carsley (*VV*), C. C. Cassidy (*CF*, *CPM*, *CV*, *VV*), E. M. Catley (*SN*), Evangeline Chapman (*VY*), Mrs. W. B. Charters (*APYB*), V. B. Chilton (*SPB*), H. B. Chipman (*APYB*), G. H. Clarke (*QQ*, *VV*), F. W. Clingan (*APYB*), M. E. Colman (*Poetry* C no., *VV*), Margaret Complin (*APYB*, *CPM*, *SPB*, *VV*), H. Condie (*SPB*), Daisy Cook (*APYB*), G. M. Cook (*APYB*), Merrill Cook (*CPM*), N. J. Cooke (*APYB*), A. I. Cowan (*VPC*), Leo Cox (*VV*), Alan Creighton (*SN*), M. K. Cunningham (*APYB*), George Curtsinger (*CF*), Gordon Dagger (*VV*), A. C. Dalton (*Lyric psalter, modern reader's book of psalms*, Kansas City), E. M. Davis (*SPB*), Elizabeth Donaldson (*VV*), A. A. Dorey (*VV*), Elizabeth Douglas (*SN*), Gilean Douglas (*SN*), J. M. Douglas (*SPB*), E. A. Dowson (*SPB*), Dorothy Duchemin (*SN*), Hugh Duddridge (*SPB*), L. B. Duff (*SN*), N. M. Duncan (*FT*, *Listen my children*, N.Y.), Mentie du Val (*CPM*, *VV*), C. E. Eaton (*QQ*), Frances Ebbs-Canavan (*VPC*), S. C. Ells (*C Mining J*), A. E. Elsom (*SPB*), J. M. Elson (*VV*), A. B. England (*CPM*, *Poetry Caravan*, Lakeland, Florida), M. Fahrin (*VV*), Doris Ferne (*CPM*, *CV*, *VPC*), Robert Finch (*Poetry* C no.), Yvonne Firkins (*Whispers*, Washington, D.C.), A. M. Fox (*VV*), M. E. Frampton (*VPC*), D. A. Fraser (*VPC*), H. H. Fraser (*VPC*, *VV*), J. J. Freeland (*SN*), Alice Fry (*APYB*), F. E. Fyfe (*SN*), Elizabeth Garbutt (*APYB*, *CPM*), E. Garrett (*SN*), L. V. Gay (*VY*), J. M. Gibbon (*VV*), Hazel Gilmour (*FT*), E. A. Goddard (*VY*), Norah Godfrey (*CPM*, *VV*), Mabel Goertz (*FT*), Margaret Gould (*VV*), Mona Gould (*SN*), F. W. Gray (*VV*), E. K. Grayson (*CPM*), H. A. V. Green (*CV*), R. H. Grenville (*SN*), Ralph Gustafson (*CF*, *CV*, *Fantasy*, Pittsburg, Pa., *Prairie Schooner*, Lincoln, Nebraska, *SN*, *Vertical*, ed. *Eugene Jolas, N.Y., *Vice Versa*, N.Y.), E. M. Haire (*APYB*), Katherine Hale (*VV*), Paul Halley (*CF*), Milton Halliday (*SPB*), Josephine Hambleton (*CF*), Ronald Hambleton (*CF*, *CV*), Clara Hansberger (*VY*), Frances Hanson (*VV*), V. L. Harden (*SN*, *VV*), A. E. Harris (*APYB*), Pauline Havard (*CPM*, *Chatelaine*, *NYT*, Portland *Oregonian*, Washington *Post*, *SN*, *Ted Malone's scrapbook*, N.Y., *VPC*), Wilfrid Heighington (*SN*), Stuart Helmsley (*SN*), C. D'A. Henderson (*CPM*, *VPC*), D. C. Herriman (*VV*), O. W. Heywood (*VY*), J. V. Hicks (*VV*), Thomas Hicks (*SN*), A. I. A. Hill (*APYB*, *CPM*, *Chatelaine*, *VV*), C. E. Hill (*APYB*, *FT*, *SPB*), H. M. Hooke (*SN*), Clara Hopper (*APYB*, *FT*), Angus Hunt (*APYB*), Rena Hurlburt (*APYB*), M. G. Hutton (*SPB*), F. H. Hyde (*VY*), M. Q. Innis (*SN*), Edna Jaques (*Mac.*, *VY*, *VV*), Kathleen Jarvis (*APYB*, *SPB*), Mariel Jenkins (*VV*), A. E. Johnson (*British Weekly*, London, Eng., *Sewanee R*), F. B. Johnson (*APYB*), M. L. Johnston (*CPM*), E. L. Jones (*APYB*), M. P. Judge (*FT*), Leo Kennedy (*CF*, *CV*, *Poetry* C no., *SN*, *VV*), E. H. Kerr (*VPC*), John Kerry (*SN*), Amabel King (*VV*), Watson Kirkconnell (*NHM*, *VV*), H. T. Kirkwood (*CPM*), A. M. Klein (*CF*, *Poetry* C no., *SN*), Eleanor Kyles (*SN*), F. E. Laight (*SPB*), M. V. Lambertson (*APYB*), M. E. Lane (*VPC*), E. L. Lang (*SN*), Carla Lanyon (*CF*), Gloria Lauriston (*VV*), E. F. Lawrence (*APYB*, *CPM*), Irving Layton (*CF*, *SN*), Emily Leavens (*SN*), Kenneth Leslie (*VV*), Lilian Leveridge (*C Churchman*, *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, *Forest and Outdoors*), Cyril Lewis (*SPB*), Hunter Lewis (*CF*), W. D. Lighthall (*C Author and Bookman*, *VV*), Dorothy Livesay (*CV*, *Poetry* C no., *VV*), F. R. Livesay (*CPM*), H. M. Lloyd (Helen Swinburne *pseud.*) (*Lögberg*), Freda McArton (*SPB*), M. L. McCamus (*APYB*), M. E. McCullough (*VV*), Wilson Macdonald (*Lyric psalter*, *modern reader's book of psalms*, Kansas City, *VV*), Isobel McFadden (*VV*), Tom MacInnes (*VV*), J. C. Mackay (*APYB*), L. A. MacKay (*Poetry* C no.), A. Y. McKinnell (*APYB*), F. C. McLaren (*CV*, *Poetry* C no., *VPC*), Ruari Macleod (*SN*), Christine Manser (*APYB*), A. L. Marks (*APYB*), Anne Marriott (*Bard*, Jackson, Mo., *Cadence*, St. Louis, *CHJ*, *CV*, *Country Guide*, *Lantern*, N.Y., *Poetry* C no., Portland *Oregonian*, *SN*, *VPC*, *WFP*), Joyce Marshall (*SN*), Archer Martin (*VPC*), Mary Matheson (*FT*), Sister Maura (*DR*, *VV*), Arthur Mayse (*SN*), Lillian Melville (*SN*), J. E. Middleton (*SN*), M. B. Milburn (*APYB*), Richard Miles (*pseud.*) (*DR*), K. M. Millar (*SN*), J. L. Milligan (*SN*), S. E. F. Mitchell (*SPB*), Mac Moir (*SPB*), A. H. Monk (*SN*), Robina Monkman (*CPM*, *Chatelaine*, *VV*), Elizabeth Morgan-Jones (*SN*), S. Morgan-Powell (*VV*), W. S. H. Morris (*DR*), James Morton (*VPC*), A. W. Mowat (*SN*), Velma Mowbray (*APYB*), Kathryn Munro (*VV*), D. H. Murphy (*SN*), Jean Mutter (*CPM*, *VPC*), E. G. Neigh (*SN*), Edith Nichol (*APYB*), C. M. Nixon (*CPM*, *VV*), J. E. Nixon (*SPB*, *VV*), V. G. Odling (*VPC*), Dale O'Hara (*Forest and Outdoors*), McLeod Orford (*Our Dumb Animals*, Boston), Margot Osborn (*SPB*), P. K. Page (*APYB*, *CV*), G. A. Palmer (*SPB*), W. E. Panter (*APYB*), Florence Parker-Parker (*Avon*), M. L. Payne (*FT*), J. G. L. Pearson (*CF*), M. E. Perry (*APYB*, *Bard*, Jackson, Mo., *VPC*), L. R. Peterson (*B.C. Teacher*), E. M. Pickel (*SPB*), V. A. Pickel (*APYB*, *SPB*), E. J. Pratt (*Best poems of 1940*, ed. *Thomas Moult, London, Toronto, Jonathan Cape, *Poetry* C no., *VV*), L. A. Pratt (*SN*), M. H. Prizek (*APYB*), M. H. Rathom (*VPC*), I. C. Raver (*APYB*), H. V. Reaveley (*APYB*), May Richstone (*SN*), H. M. Ridley (*VV*), L. A. Ridley (*CPM*), C. G. D. Roberts (*VV*), Lloyd Roberts (*VV*), T. G. Roberts (*SN*, *VV*), H. C. Robinson (*VV*), F. G. Roe (*APYB*), A. W. Rogers (*SN*), H. E. Ross (*VV*), M. L. Ross (*SN*), Helen Sangster (*SN*), Duncan Campbell Scott (*Poetry* C no., *VV*), F. G. Scott (*SN*, *VV*), F. R. Scott (*Poetry*, Chicago), Nellie Scowcroft (*VPC*), Genevieve Shantz (*VY*), G. E. R. Shaw (*APYB*), J. F. Sigbjornson (*Golden verse anthology*, Philadelphia, *Valley Echo*, Fort San, Sask.), Dorothy Sigmund (*SN*), Diana Skala (*CPM*, *DR*, *SN*), A. J. M. Smith (*CF*, *CPM*, *CV*, *New Michigan verse*, ed. *C. E. Burklund, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, *Poetry* C no., *Vice Versa*, N.Y.), F. T. Smith (*APYB*, *SPB*), Kay Smith (*CV*), Myra Smith (*SPB*), N. E. Smith (*CPM*, *DR*, *VV*), Margery Sorby (*VPC*), Raymond Souster (*CF*), Dorothy Sproule (*SN*), L. L. Steenman (*C Mining J*), A. M. Stephen (*FT*, *VV*), J. T. Stephens (*APYB*), Donald Stewart (*CF*), R. G. Stewart (*CPM*), B. H. Stinson (*SN*), Kathleen Strange (*Chambers's J*, London, Eng., *SN*), Arthur Stringer (*SN*, *VV*), M. C. Stuart (*SPB*), Margaret Sullivan (*VPC*), Helen Swinburne (*see* H. M. Lloyd), J. P. Talbot (*SPB*), M. C Taylor (*VY*), Laura Thompson (*CPM*, *VV*), G. J. Tranter (*APYB*, *VV*), Christine Van der Mark (*CPM*), F. van Boehmer (*SN*), H. E. Vise (*APYB*), Miriam Dworkin Waddington (*CF*), P. D. Waddington (*CF*), Horatio Wallace (*VPC*), C. C. Waller (*CPM*), J. W. Watson (*VV*), Robert Watson (*VV*), Amelia Wensley (*SPB*), Florence Westacott (*VV*), S. A. White (*Contemporary religious verse*, N.Y., *Listen, my children*, N.Y., *North American book of verse*, N.Y., *Poems for father*, N.Y., *Poems for mother*, N.Y., *Sonnets*, N.Y.), William Whitney (*CPM*), F. C. Williams (*SPB*), M. H. Williams (*APYB*), A. St.D. Wood (*VPC*), Clement Wood (*VV*), Unda Wood (*SN*), P. H. Wright (*SPB*), Eva-Lis Wuorio (*SN*), C. A. Yardley (*VPC*).

See also poems in *Crucible*, Box 224, Toronto.

The Montreal Branch, Poetry Group, Canadian Authors' Association, have discontinued publication of their *Poetry year book* for duration of war. Victoria Poetry Group, Canadian Authors' Association, have a column "B.C. poetry," ed. Anne Marriott, in Saturday magazine section of Victoria *Daily Times*.

IV. FICTION[3]

A. Novels, Serials, etc.

Baird (Irene), He rides the sky (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, x, 241 pp., $2.25; revd. QQ summer). **Bice (Clare)**, Jory's cove: story of Nova Scotia (N.Y., Macmillan [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], 104 pp., $2.25). **Bonner (M. G.)**, Danger on coast: story of Nova Scotia (N.Y., Knopf [Toronto, Ryerson], 250 pp., $2.00). **Buchan (John)**, Lake of gold (Boston, Houghton Mifflin [Toronto, Musson], viii, 190 pp., $2.00; revd. *CHR* March 1942, *NYT* Nov. 2); Sick Heart River (London, Hodder and Stoughton, Boston, Houghton Mifflin [Toronto, Musson], iv, 322 pp., $2.50; revd. *NYT* March 16, *SN* May 3). **Chetwynd (R.)** and **Burris (N.)**, Heifer dust inn (Honker books, Canada wild goose series; Lillooet, B.C., Lillooet Publishers, 99 pp., 50c.). **Cory (Harper)**, Uncle Peter: true story (Toronto, Nelson, 1940, 90 pp., $1.15). **Cousins (O. E. J.)**, Cormac treasure (London, Stockwell). **Cunningham (L. A.)**, Marionette (Philadelphia, Penn Pub. Co. [Toronto, McLeod], 303 pp., $2.35). **De la Roche (Mazo)**, Wakefield's course (Boston, Little, Brown [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], viii, 406 pp., $2.75; revd. *NYT* Sept. 28). **Dix (M. B.)**, Night assassin (London, Robert Hale [Toronto, Ryerson], 248 pp., $2.25). **Duley (Margaret)**, Highway to valour (N.Y., Macmillan [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], viii, 324 pp.; revd. *NYT*). **Eaton (Evelyn)**, Restless are the sails (N.Y., London, Harper [Toronto, Musson], xiv, 348 pp., $2.75; revd. *CHR* March 1942, *SN*). ***Evatt (Harriet)**, Suzette's family (Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs-Merrill [Toronto, McClelland], 132 pp., $2.00). **Gray (J. M.)**, One-eyed trapper (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 256 pp., $1.65). **Haig-Brown (R. L.)**, Return to river: story of Chinook run (N.Y., Morrow [Toronto, McClelland], 248 pp., $3.75). **Hamilton (Leslie)**, Cherchez la femme? (Hamilton, Ont., Beaver Publications, 190 pp., 39c.); Rendezvous in Vienna (Hamilton, Ont., Beaver Publications, 188 pp., 39c.). ***Holling (C. H.)**, Paddle-to-the-sea (Boston, Houghton Mifflin [Toronto, Thomas Allen], 66 pp., $2.50). **Lindsay (R. H.)**, Fowl murder: mystery of between the lines (Boston, Little, Brown [Toronto, McClelland], 285 pp., $2.35). **MacLennan (Hugh)**, Barometer rising (N.Y., Duell, Sloan and Pearce [Toronto, Collins], x, 326 pp., $2.50; revd. *CHR* March 1942, *DR* Jan. 1942, QQ winter, *NYT* Oct. 5, *SN*). **Manners (D. J.)**, Convenient season (N.Y., Dutton [Toronto, Smithers and Bonellie], 281 pp., $3.00; revd. *NYT* Aug. 17). **Millar (Margaret)**, Invisible worm (N.Y., Doubleday Doran [Toronto, McClelland], viii, 273 pp., $2.35). **Millen (Nina)**, Lan Ying's birthday (N.Y., Friendship Press, 32 pp., 25c.). **Robinson (F. A.)**, Old Caleb and his last Christmas: story from life in rural England (Toronto, Livingstone Press [Missions of Biblical Education, 632 Confederation Life Bldg.], 46 pp.). **Rorke (L. R.)**, Sugar shanty (N.Y., Toronto, Nelson, 320 pp., $2.50). **Ross (Sinclair)**, As for me and my house (N.Y., Reynal and Hitchcock [Toronto, McClelland], [iv], 296 pp., $3.00; revd. *CF* July, QQ summer, *SN* March 29). **Sprigge (Elizabeth)**, Two lost on Dartmoor (London, Eyre and Spottiswoode [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], 1940, 172 pp., $2.50). **Stoddard (Charles)**, Trapper of Rat River (N.Y., Arcadia House [Toronto, McLeod], 256 pp.). **Sullivan (Alan)**, Three came to Ville Marie (Toronto, Oxford, vi, 391 pp., $2.50; revd. *CHR* March 1942, *SN* Jan. 31 1942). **Weekes (Mary)**, Painted arrows (N.Y., Toronto, Nelson, ix, 262 pp., $2.00; revd. *Beaver* June). **Wees (F. S.)**, Star for Susan (Philadelphia, Macrae-Smith Co., 1940, 254 pp., $2.00; revd. *NYT* Oct. 6 1940). **White (S. A.)**, Northwest wagons (N.Y., Phoenix Press [Toronto, Ryerson], 254 pp., $2.35).

B. Selected Short Stories

Banks (Yarker), **McCaughey (Lloyd)** and **Hamilton (Leslie)**, Modern shorts (Hamilton, Ont., Beaver Publications, 188 pp., 39c.). **Bezanson (W. B.)**, Stories of Acadia (Birch bark series no. 4; Rockingham, N.S., author,

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[3] Books by American authors on the Canadian North are omitted.

57 pp., 50c.). **Grannan (Mary)**, Just Mary (Toronto, Gage [CBC], viii, 112 pp., 60c.; revd. *CF* May); Just Mary again (Toronto, Gage [CBC], [vi], 153 pp., $1.00). **Whitton (Charlotte)**, God's good tide (Toronto, Ryerson, 20 pp., 25c.; revd. *DR* Jan. 1942, *QQ* autumn).

Short stories by the following selected writers have appeared: R. R. Annett (*Mac.*, *Saturday Evening Post*), Matt Armstrong (*Mac.*), Benge Atlee (*Mac.*), L. G. Barnard (*CHJ*, *QQ*), W. R. Bird (*Mac.*), A. C. Brown (*SN*), Ernest Buckler (*SN*), Charles Clay [Swampy Cree legends] (*Pre-Cambrian*, Winnipeg), L. A. Cunningham (*CHJ*, *NHM*), Hubert Evans (*Christian Herald*, Toronto *Star Weekly*), Philip Godsell (*Scarlet and Gold*), F. P. Grove (*Family Herald and Weekly Star*, *QQ*), R. M. Hamilton (*CF*), M. Q. Innis (*SN*), Victor Lauriston (*C Countryman*), Lilian Leveridge ("Famous Empire stories," series in 46 parts, *Ontario Intelligencer*, Belleville, Ont.), Madge Macbeth (*DR*), Leslie McFarlane (*Mac.*), Anne Marriott (Montreal *Standard*), W. C. D. Pacey (*QQ*), T. G. Roberts (*NHM*), M. L. Ross (*SN*), Sinclair Ross (*MAR*, *QQ*), Raymond Souster (*CF*), Kathleen Strange (*SN*), Alan Sullivan (*Mac.*), Eve Thompson (*SN*), Dorothy Tyler (*QQ*), M. D. Waddington (E. B. Merritt *pseud.*) (*Social Work Today*, N.Y., *Digest and Review*, N.Y.), F. B. Watt (*CHJ*), Mary Weekes (*CF*).

See also II A (*E. J. O'Brien).

V. DRAMA

A. Published Plays

Carlisle (Jeanette), Anne of Avonlea (N.Y., Toronto, Samuel French, 90 pp., 90c.). **Ward (J. E.)**, Cradle in the hills: play of Nativity (Toronto, Wm. Tyrrell [author, 99 Bellevue Ave.], 30 pp.).

Robertson Davies, Christmas pantomime (*SN* Dec. 27). Donald Greene, Organizer (*Sheaf*, literary supplement, University of Saskatchewan, March 15-22). Gwen Pharis Ringwood, Courting of Marie Jenvrin (*Carolina Play-Book* Dec. 101-16).

B. Selected List of Plays Produced

Josephine Boyarchuk, Walk into our parlor (Banff SFA, University of Alberta). Marian Brandley, Family merry-go-round (Banff SFA, University of Alberta). Horace Brown, Dawn is for the deserving, Doctor Auerhaus, Dynamite below, Honorable hara-kiri, Keep 'em rolling, My sister and I, New Canadian, Sister Serena, Terror that walks like a man (CBC); New Christmas carol (CFRB). Dora Smith Conover, What you don't know (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). John Coulter, This is my country ("Theatre of Freedom" CBC). Bernard Dyer, John Doe (Dramatic Society, University of Alberta). Hubert Evans, None so blind (CBC). R. McL. Farquharson, Roof of one's own in Ottawa (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Harry Foster, Birthright (CBC). E. P. Gowan, Back to the kitchen, woman! (Banff SFA, University of Alberta; Edmonton Little Theatre); Maestro (2nd prize for one-act play in Ottawa Drama League Workshop play-writing competition). Earle Grey, At twelve midnight, Bargain's a bargain, Clinger, Glimpses of the moon, Goddess fortune, Imagination, Morning, Personal touch, Points of view, What we fight against (CBC). Allister Grosart, scripts for CBC programmes: "Carry on, Canada," "New homes for old," "Defence of the realm," "Working for victory," "Fifth column H.Q.," including Hostage and Canada calls. Margaret Kennedy, Who's Johnny Canuck (*see* Anne Marriott and). Philip Kerwin, Highbrows (University College Players' Guild, Toronto). Ben Lepkin and Tommy Tweed, Across the border, Astonishing hat of Motimer Willoughby Vinebugle, Beware my lord of jealousy, Canadian Canterbury tales [adaptations of Watson Kirkconnell's *Flying bull and other tales*], Flight to freedom, Honest fraud, I never had time to turn around, Long live the republic, Noah had a wife [adaptation of old English morality play], On that certain day, So all right . . . sue me! Thanks for happiness, Well chosen words of William the Silent (CBC). Leslie McFarlane, Bear came over the mountain, Breed of pioneers, Good old Twenty-fourth, Hat for Miss McKane, Honeymoon for four, How old is a hen? Merry Christmas McKane, Murder on Hallowe'en, My girl Myrtle, One-shot McKane, Pardon my glove, Remarkable Geraldine, Romance on ice, Root-house, Seventeenth of McKane, Something to remember, Three days more, Tiger Jack's daughter, Windfall for Willie ("Canadian Theatre of the Air"). Leonora McNeilly, Refugees (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Anne Marriott, Calling adventurers (*see* III); and Margaret Kennedy, Who's Johnny Canuck? with musical settings by Godfrey Ridout (CBC). J. E. Middleton, Elders inquire (Arts and Letters Club, Toronto). F. H. Morris, Benediction (Theatre Guild of Saint John); Madame, le Commandant . . . entertains! (Theatre Guild of Saint John). L. C. Morrison, Beggar on horseback (CBC). Ruth Parsons, Sixty dollars a month (1st prize for one-act play in Ottawa Drama League Workshop play-writing competition; CBC). Winifred Pilcher, It may happen here (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Rachel Reynolds, Until Charlot comes home (winner of Alden Award for short plays, Dramatists' Alliance of Stanford University; CBC). W. E. D. Ross, Honeymoon for three; Investment in love; Keep smiling; Oh, Johnny; Seeing Nellie home; You'd be surprised [3-act plays] (produced in Saint John). F. W. Schon, Amateur hour of heirs, City will stand, Faith, Worm turns (CKBI); Dam the dividends (Prince Albert Little Theatre Guild). Miriam Stein, Guests on guard (produced under title "Little London heroes"; Children's Theatre, Montreal). William Strange, Atlantic battle, Beside the seaside, Canadian citizenship, David's slingshot, Defence of Canada, Home Guard, Lords of the air, Quiet night, Quiet victory[4] (CBC); *see also* plays for "Carry on, Canada" series (CBC). Jean Sweet, Countess comes to stay (Theatre Guild of Saint John; Provincial Normal School, Fredericton). M. J. Thompson, Democracy: I, Germany; II, Canada (Democracy and citizenship course, Dept. of Education, N.B.); Gay is the rose (Rexton-Richibucto Little Theatre Guild, N.B.). Joseph Thornley, Cup of tea (Theatre Guild of Saint John). Tommy Tweed, Other Christmases (CBC); *see also* Ben Lepkin and.

Ernest Foster, Dean Hughes, Mavor Moore, Gerald Noxon, Len Peterson, Frank Shuster, John Wayne and Rex Weyman have had plays produced by CBC.

See also B.C. Community Drama *Bulletin*, mimeo., and B.C. School Drama Guild *Bulletin*, mimeo.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Barker (Lillian), Quints have a family (N.Y., Sheed and Ward, v, 199 pp., $1.75). **Brodie Club**, Fleming memorial papers, read Nov. 5, 1940 (Toronto, Brodie Club [Royal Ontario Museum], mimeo.). **Collins (A. R.)**, Real people, pen pictures: Augustus Stephen Vogt (Sketch 12; Elora, Ont., Elora Express Printery, n.d., [38] pp., 75c.). **Doyle (Sister St Ignatius)**, Marguerite Bourgeoys and her congregation (Gardenvale, P.Q., Garden City Press [Montreal, Bureau Marguerite Bourgeois, 1250 Atwater St.], 325 pp., $2.50). **Gordon (Wilhelmina)**, Daniel M. Gordon, his life; with foreword by W. E. McNeill (Toronto, Halifax, Ryerson, xviii, 313 pp., $3.50; revd. *CHR* Dec., *DR* Jan. 1942, *QQ* winter, *SN* Oct. 25). **Graves (Sandham)**, Lost diary: I, Canada's fighting men, 1914-17; II, Wings in Royal Flying Corps, 1917-18; III, Mediterranean days in tenth crusade (Victoria, KP [author, care of *Daily Colonist*], 131 pp.). ***Hanson (E. P.)**, Stefansson, prophet of the North (N.Y., Harper, xiii, 241 pp., $2.50). **Infeld (Leopold)**, Quest: evolution of a scientist[5] (N.Y., Doubleday Doran [Toronto, McClelland], vi, 342 pp., $3.75; revd. *CF* May, *MN* summer, *QQ* summer, *SN* June 14). **Lauriston (Victor)**, Arthur Stringer, son of the North; Postscript to a poet (*see* II C (a)). **Macbeth (J. D.)**, Somewhere in England: war letters of Canadian officer on overseas service (Macmillan war pamphlets C series; Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 32 pp., 10c.; revd. *QQ* winter). **McCowan (Dan)**, Naturalist in Canada; with foreword by Leonard Brockington (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 284 pp., ill., $3.00; revd. *CF* June, *Forest and Outdoors* Aug.). **MacDermot (H. E.)**, Maude Abbott, a memoir (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 264 pp., $2.50; revd. *SN* Jan. 17 1942). **Schofield (E. M.)**, Charles Develier Schofield (Victoria, author, 2785 Beach Ave., 69 pp., 50c.). **Soward (F. H.)**, Winston Churchill, freedom's champion (supplement to *Moulders of national destinies*; Toronto, Oxford, 10c.). **Strange (Harry** and **Kathleen)**, Never a dull moment (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, x, 373 pp., $3.00; revd. *QQ* summer, *SN* May 31; as serial in Winnipeg *Tribune* Sept. 20-Jan. 24 1942). **Tyrer (A. H.)**, And a new earth (Toronto, Elliott Press, 9 Cardinal Place, xx, 284 pp., $2.50; revd. *Le Jour* Sept. 27). **University of Toronto, Victoria College**, In memoriam, Margaret Addison, 1868-1940 (Toronto, Clarke Irwin, 26 pp.). **Wallace (R. C.)** ed., Some great men of Queen's (*see* VI E).

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[4] "Quiet victory" has recently won the first award in the international competition of the Institute for Education by Radio, war-effort programme section.

[5] *Quest* has received the John Anisfield award for the best book in creative literature bearing on racial relations in the contemporary world. It has also been selected by the Readers' Union (Great Britain) and the Scientific Club (Great Britain and U.S.A.), and has been translated into Portuguese.

F. J. Alcock, Logan: reminiscences of great work and great man (*C Mining J* June 373-8); William Spafford Dyer (1894-1941) (*RSC Proceedings* 101-2). Anon., Arthur James Glazebrook (*Round Table* March 340-7). H. F. Armstrong, John Alexander Nicholson, 1860-1940 (*MN* spring 23-4). N. A. Benson, P. D. Ross of Ottawa *Journal* (*SN* Nov. 15). C. H. Best, In memoriam [Sir Frederick Banting] (*C Medical Association J* vol. XLIV 327); Sir Frederick Banting (*UTQ* April 249-54). B. J. Bok, John Stanley Plaskett, 1865-1941 (*Science* Nov. 14 453-5). Henry Carr, Very Reverend J. R. Teefy (*C Catholic Historical Association report* 85-95). W. C. Clark, Oscar Douglas Skelton (1878-1941) (*RSC Proceedings* 141-7). C. W. Colby, Francis McLennan (*MN* spring 13-14). E. A. Collard, Sir William Dawson as teacher (*MN* spring 25-6, 58). J. I. Cooper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and McGill (*MN* winter 13-14, 28). John Coulter, Churchill (*Mac.* April 15, May 1, 15, June 1, 15, July 1). A. F. Cross, Arthur Meighen (*C Business* Dec.); Humphrey Mitchell (*ibid.* Jan.); New spokesman [J. T. Thorson] (*ibid.* July 34-6). Grant Dexter, Joe Thorson (*Mac.* Aug. 15); Manitoba's Bracken (*ibid.* June 1); Oscar Douglas Skelton (*QQ* spring 1-6). George Duncan, Mystery of Henry Hudson (*QQ* summer 115-25). G. A. Dunlop and C. P. Wilson, George Barnston (*Beaver* Dec. 16-17). Mabel Durham, Stone house [Madame Hébert] (*CS* Jan. 47-52). G. V. Ferguson, He was one of us [Professor Robert McQueen] (*MAR* spring 11-21). D. T. Fraser, John Gerald Fitzgerald (1882-1940) (*RSC Proceedings* 113-15). G. S. Graham, O. D. Skelton (*CHR* June 232-4). Frederick Griffin, Interview with W. L. Mackenzie King (*Dictators and democrats*, ed. *L. A. Fernsworth, N.Y., McBride [Toronto, McLeod]). H. O. Howitt, John McCrae (*see* II C (b)). Andrew Hunter, Sir Frederick Grant Banting (1891-1941) (*RSC Proceedings* 87-93). H. A. I[nnis], Arthur James Glazebrook (*CJEPS* Feb. 92-4). Diamond Jenness, William John Wintemberg (1876-1941) (*RSC Proceedings* 155-7). F. H. Johnson, John Tod (*Beaver* June 10-12). F. B. Kenrick, William Lash Miller (1866-1940) (*RSC Proceedings* 131-4). Fred Landon, John Davis Barnett and his library (*OLR* May 147-9). Lilian Leveridge, Felix Mendelssohn (*Young Soldier and Crusader*, Toronto, Sept. 21). P. C. Locke, Judge L. A. Prud'homme (*Manitoba Bar News* March 78-80). G. R. Lomer, Sir Henry Ellis in France: chapter in history of British Museum (*William Warner Bishop, tribute*, ed. *H. M. Lydenberg and *A. Keogh, New Haven, Yale University Press, 116-44). D. A. MacG[regor], Robert McQueen, 1876-1941 (*CJEPS* May 278-83); Dr. James Bonar (*CJEPS* May 283-4). J. C. Mackay, series of articles on Sir John A. Macdonald, the man (Victoria *Times*). K. C. MacKenzie, John Colet of Oxford (*DR* April 15-28). W. A. Mackintosh, O. D. Skelton, 1878-1941 (*CJEPS* May 270-8); Robert McQueen, scholar and friend (*MAR* spring 22-3). Arthur Meighen, Canada's most illustrious son [Sir John A. Macdonald] (*Labour R* June 95-6). T. R. Millman, David Chabrand Delisle (*see* VI D). H. A. Mowat, Jan Christian Smuts (*SN* June 14); *see* other articles in *SN*. Gladys Mullins, English-speaking priests who evangelized Eastern Townships (*C Catholic Historical Association report* 43-54).

M. G. O'Leary, Minister for air [Charles Power] (*Mac.* Sept. 15). Sophia Patten, Henry Jergen Ehmke (*Okanagan Historical Society annual report* 64-6). J. S. Patrick, Memoirs of seventeenth-century spy (*CGJ* May 264-8). George Patterson, Hon. William A. Henry (*C Bar R* Dec. 1940 762-75). John Patterson, Sir Frederic Stupart (1857-1940) (*RSC Proceedings* 149-53). J. A. Pearce, William Edmund Harper (1878-1940) (*RSC Proceedings* 117-19). Carl Reed, Canadian journalist: C. O. Knowles of Toronto *Evening Telegram* (*SN* Dec. 27). Leslie Roberts, Quebec's Godbout (*Mac.* May 1). T. G. Roberts, Man from Nashwaak [Major-General E. W. Sansom] (*SN* May 31). J. A. Roy, Pastor Niemöller (*DR* April 87-98). B. K. Sandwell, He gave his all: tribute to late Sir Frederick Banting (*CHJ* April, 19, 68). W. L. Scott, Glengarry's representatives in Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada: II, 1812-1841 (*C Catholic Historical Association report* 27-42). R. W. Service, So I have a mild face! (*Mac.* Jan. 15). A. N. Shaw, Frederick Murray Godshall Johnson (*RSC Proceedings* 121-5). J. G. Sinclair, Churchill's American mother (*SN* Dec. 6). F. D. L. Smith, Arthur Meighen and party leadership (*SN* Nov. 22). E. F. Surveyer, Bouchette family (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 135-46). E. E. P. Tisdall, Sir John Dill, defender of Britain (*SN* May 10). S. E. Vaughan, Helen R. Y. Reid (*MN* autumn 30). W. S. Wallace, New light on Simon McTavish (*Beaver* Dec. 48-9). A. E. Wilson, Edward Martin Kindle (1869-1940) (*RSC Proceedings* 127-30). P. R. Wilson, Architect and adventurer [Sir Christopher Wren] (*Beaver* June 46-50).

B. Sketches: Narrative, Descriptive, etc.

Anon., Story of early days of [St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance] Company in Western Canada (St. Paul, Minn., Company, 10 pp.). **Barnard (L. G.)**, Immortal child: Christmas letter to unknown friend (Montreal, author, 4247 Hingston Ave., 24 pp.). **Beaton (Maude)**, From Cairo to Khyber to Célebes (N.Y., Liveright [Toronto, Smithers and Bonellie], 261 pp., $4.00). **Brewer (Leighton)**, Virgin water: thirty-five years in quest of squaretail trout (N.Y., Coward-McCann [Toronto, Longmans Green], 223 pp., $3.00). **Broadfoot (S. R.)**, Holidaying in Canada on Ottawa River (Ottawa, author, 85 Sparks St., 203 pp., $1.70). **Burch (E. T.)**, "So, I said to the Colonel . . ." (Toronto, Ryerson, vi, 72 pp., 75c.). **Carr (Emily)**, Klee Wyck (London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, xiv, 155 pp., $2.50; revd. *CF* Dec., *SN* Nov. 8). **Clay (Charles)**, Book of Chinese lore (Winnipeg, Peerless Press, 20 pp.). **Davies (W. R.)**, Wales and Welsh people: address to Eisteddfod Society (Kingston, author, 10 King St. W., 19 pp.). **Farrow (John)**, Royal Canadian Navy, 1908-1940 (Ottawa, *CGJ*, 48 pp.). **Godsell (Philip)**, They got their man: on patrol with North-West Mounted (*see* II B). **Hall (Harry)**, Mean scamp-f: humorous pictorial record of war (Toronto, Musson, 64 pp., 25c.). **McClure (R. B.)**, Tales from free China (Toronto, United Church of Canada, Committee on Missionary Education, 34 pp., 35c.). **Munday (Albert H.)**, Captains of the sky (Way of life series, ed. *Eric Bender; Evanston, Illinois, Row, Peterson, and Co. [Toronto, Copp Clark], 64 pp., ill., $1.25). **Nebylowich (J. M.)**, Testimonial to freedom: souvenir of the planting and blessing of the royal trees (Winnipeg, Regent Press, 52 pp., 50c.). **Percival (W. P.)**, Lure of Quebec; with foreword by William Wood (Toronto, Ryerson, xx, 216 pp., $2.50; revd. *QQ* winter). **Phelps (A. L.)**, These United States (Toronto, CBC Publications Branch, 55 York St., 60 pp., 25c.). **Prowse (G. R. F.)**, John Cabot's Baccalaos: John Cabot named new isle Baccalaos (Winnipeg, author, 135 Hargrave St., 1940, 21 pp., mimeo.). **Regan (J. W.)** [John Quinpool *pseud.*], Halifax, Nova Scotia: "great harbour" from Indian word "Chebucto" (Halifax, author, 75 Jubilee Rd., 24 pp., 50c.). **Royal Northwest Mounted Police Veterans' Association**, Scarlet and gold; Empire service edition (Vancouver, Association, 818 Richards St., 96 pp., $1.00). **Stacey (C. P.)**, New Canadian corps (*see* VI F (a)). **Stewart (Noel)**, Meet Mr. Coyote: series of B.C. Indian legends, Thompson tribe; with introduction by Alice Ravenhill (Victoria, Society for Furtherance of Indian Arts and Crafts, n.d., 28 pp., ill., 25c.; revd. *BCHQ* Jan. 1942). **Stubbs (R. S.)**, Men in khaki: four regiments of Manitoba; with foreword by J. T. Thorson (Toronto, Ryerson, xii, 72 pp., $1.00). **Think,** Canadian National Exhibition number (VII [9], 100 pp.). **Toronto Transportation Commission,** Wheels of progress: story of development of Toronto and its public transportation services (Toronto, Commission, [vi], 116 pp.). **Walton (J. M.),** Story of Kettleby (Aurora, Ont., author, 28 pp.).

*J. Q. Adams, Settlements of northeastern Canadian Arctic (*Geographical R* Jan. 112-26). F. J. Alcock, Around Gaspé (*CGJ* Aug. 80-103). J. W. Anderson, 1941 voyage of R.M.S. *Nascopie* (*Beaver* Dec. 7-9). Anon., Canadian cities (*Think* VII [9] 40-5, 84-5); Royal Canadian Mounted Police, its place in development of Canadian West (*Canada, 1941* 27-41). W. M. Babcock, Grand Portage rises again (*Beaver* Sept. 52-5). Marius Barbeau, Living dynamite (*Rod and Gun* Dec., Jan.); Seafaring folk of Gaspé (*QQ* spring 29-37); Witch canoe (*Manor Club Bulletin*, N.Y., Dec.). Sir Edward Beatty, Experiment in transportation (*Think* VII [9] 37, 67-9). Eva Beckett, Our historic northern route (*CGJ* March 140-5). J. C. Belknap, Stranger in Val d'Or (*C Mining J* March 157-60). E. G. Berry, Road to Concord (*DR* Jan. 433-8). F. C. Biggar, Twin dollars (*C Banker* Jan. 1942 200-4; *Think* VII [9] 39, 74-5). Earle Birney, Decorated with anarchisms (*SN* April 12). F. B. Bowman, "Non combatant": R.A.M.C. had most casualties [in war of 1914-18] (*SN* May 17). L. J. Burpee, Canada (*World Book Encyclopaedia Annual*, Chicago); Fort that went abroad (*QQ* autumn 235-8); New Brunswick down by the sea (*National Geographic Mag.* May 595-614). J. G. Capstickdale, Case of amnesia (*DR* April 83-6). Charles Clay, Flying canoes in Canada's sub-Arctic (*Youth*, St. Louis, Mo., July 13); From tribal poverty to steady income [muskrat farming by Manitoba Métis] (*Forest and Outdoors* May); World of 1970! (*Youth*, St. Louis, Mo., May 11); *see also* articles in *C Boy*, *Challenge*, *NHM*, Vancouver *Province*, *WFP*, Winnipeg *Tribune*, *Young Canada.* B. L. Cohen, Commercialism and Jews (*UTQ* Jan. 197-203). K. Coppock, Calgary and Company (*Beaver* March 42-7). Harold Crabtree, Dominion's industries (*Think* VII [9] 38, 72). C. T. Currelly, Pooling of knowledge [museums] (*Think* VII [9] 46, 78). B. F. Ederer, Aklavik to Fort Yukon (*Beaver* Sept. 19-23). Frederick Edwards, series of articles on Kingston, Ottawa, Sarnia, Toronto, Peterborough, Halifax, Cape Breton Island (*Mac.* Feb. 1, May 15, June 1, July 1, Aug. 15, Oct. 1, Nov. 1). J. H. Elliott, Fifty years growth and development of Institute (*C Military Institute, selected papers* 13-19). W. L. Fanon, Luxembourg, city and country (*CGJ* April 209-20). G. V. Ferguson, Prairie provinces (*Think* VII [9] 51, 72). Richard Finnie, Canada moves north (*CGJ* Nov. 254-63). W. E. Fisher, On Tonga's islands (*CGJ* Dec. 309-13). F. L. Fournier, Trip up Sepik River, New Guinea (*CGJ* Feb. 90-7). W. S. Fox, Compleat wangler (*SN* Sept. 6). Philip Godsell, Isle of adventure [Herschel Island] (*NHM* Nov., 11, 46-50); *see also* articles in *C Boy*, Montreal *Standard*, *WFP.* Alice Greve, Dr. McLoughlin's house (*Beaver* Sept. 32-5). C. J. Hanratty, Before Confederation (*C National Mag.* May, 11, 55). D. C. Harvey, Wreck of Astraea (*DR* April 7-14). S. G. L. Horner, North on guard (*Beaver* March 6-7). Edgar Houldsworth, Big Muddy Valley of southern Saskatchewan (*CGJ* Sept. 116-31). T. B. Irving, Vinland riddle (*UTQ* Oct. 97-104). F. H. Johnson, Old Fort Kamloops (*CGJ* Feb. 82-9). L. E. Jamieson, Where white and brown men meet [whites and Japanese Canadians in Ocean Falls, B.C.] (*CF* Aug. 146-8). C. J. Ketchum, My impressions of U.S.S.R. (*CGJ* Oct. 167-81). K. E. Kidd, Fort Ste. Marie excavations (*U of T Monthly* Nov. 45). W. C. King, Bompas the greenhorn (as told to Mary Weekes) (*Beaver* Dec. 24-6). J. I. Kolehmainen, Harmony island: Finnish Utopian venture in British Columbia (*BCHQ* April 111-23). F. W. Laing, Scotty and Scottie Creek (*Okanagan Historical Society annual report* 56-63). Fred Landon, London history and libraries (*OLR* May 134-6); When Laurier met Ontario (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 1-14). Stephen Leacock, Bath through the ages (*Technique*, Montreal, vol. XVI 33-35). F. R. Livesay, St. Pierre-Miquelon (Vancouver *Province* Dec. 27). Aida McAnn, Friendly isles of Fundy (*CGJ* March 124-39); Prince Edward Island: "home cradled on waves" (*CGJ* Aug. 65-79). F. A. MacDougall, History of Algonquin Park (*Timber of Canada* May 29-34). Ronald McEachern, South American way (*Mac.* March 1). Hugh Mackay, Archipelago and crown colony of Seychelles (*CGJ* Dec. 300-7). Leslie Mackay, Green recruit in blue (*CS* Jan. 31-6). Duncan McLaren, Wings over snow (*Beaver* March 48-50). F. C. McLaren, Busman's holiday (*DR* July 211-12). E. W. Mills, Newfoundland, England's first outpost against discovery of North-West Passage (*CGJ* Feb. 59-69). E. L. Morley, Chronicle of Milverton (Milverton *Sun* May 8). Axel Neilsen, Summer ice (*Beaver* June 28-31). R. Nelson, Cod-fishers of Labrador (*Empire R* Sept. 123-7). F. W. Nichol, Canada's great destiny (*Think* VII [9] 36, 90-1). D. A. Nichols, Greenland, our north-eastern neighbour (*CGJ* Jan. 40-57). J. W. Nichols, My most exciting experience in Company's service (*Beaver* Dec. 10-13). Gilbert Norwood, Art of holiday-making (*SN* June 8); That examination bogey (*SN* July 12). P. A. Novikoff, T.T.C. [Toronto Transportation Commission] (*Mac.* Jan. 15). C. Parnell, Ballantyne the brave (*Beaver* Dec. 4-6). P. G. Plant, Harvest in Saskatchewan (*DR* July 211-17). T. H. Raddall, Swordin' (*Mac.* Aug. 15). Mrs George Ray, York Factory to Red River by dog team (*Beaver* March 29). E. M. Ross, Visit to Delphi (*DR* April 77-82). G. Y. Schierholtz (Grace Muller *pseud.*), We who are free (*C Countryman* March 8); *see also* sketches in *C Boy, C Girl.* C. F. Steele, Canada's Hutterite settlement (*CGJ* June 308-14). Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Alaska, American outpost no. 4 (*Harper's Mag.* June 83-92). C. N. Stephen, Kok-so-ak River brigade (*Beaver* June 37-43). Kathleen Strange, Throw it in the sea, Mister (*Mayfair* March). George Tatham, Political geography of south-eastern Europe (*CGJ* Dec. 265-82). Maurice Tremblay, North of Great Lakes lies treasure (*CGJ* June 286-307). Maxwell Vesey, Strange interlude in border history (*DR* Jan. 417-24). G. D. Vlassis, Glory that is Greece (*CGJ* May 236-47). Marion Walwyn, I was on ship torpedoed by German U-boat! (*SN* Jan. 4). J. M. Wardle, Canada's national parks and tourist highway development (*Municipal R of Canada* Nov. 21-4). Mary Weekes, Summer cottage (*SN* May 12). H. E. Willmot, Canada (*C Engineer* June, 29, 118). C. P. Wilson, Behind scenes of "Hudson Bay" (*MN* summer 9-11, 52); Milestones in progress of Hudson's Bay Company (*Beaver* Dec. 27-34).

See also following periodicals, with writers noted: *Beaver; C Countryman* (Grace Schierholtz)*; CGJ; C Mag.; DR; Family Herald and Weekly Star* (Peter Hampton)*; Forest and Outdoors* (Philip Godsell)*; Journal of Education*, N.S. (E. Chesley Allen)*;* London *Free Press* (Victor Lauriston)*; Mac.; McMaster University Q; MN; NHM; New World; QQ; SN; Scarlet and Gold;* Toronto *Star Weekly; WFP*, magazine section.

C. Critical Essays

Brown (A. A.), Poetry and life: address to Canadian Authors' Association, Vancouver, Aug. 24 (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 10 pp.). **Eisendrath (M. N.)**, Reading in war-time (Macmillan war pamphlets C series; Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 31 pp., 10c.). **Knight (G. Wilson)**, Starlit dome: studies in poetry of vision (Toronto, Oxford, 314 pp., $5.00); This sceptred isle: Shakespeare's message for England at war (Oxford, Basil Blackwell [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, iv, 36 pp., 35c.; revd. *SN* April 26).

Clara Bernhardt, Dvorak (*Challenge*, Toronto, Nov. 30); Mozart (*Quest*, Philadelphia, Dec.). Earle Birney, Sherwood Anderson, a memory (*CF* June 82-3); War and English intellectuals (*CF* July 110-14). E. K. Brown, Method of Edmund Wilson (*UTQ* Oct. 105-11); Thomas Wolfe, realist and symbolist (*UTQ* Jan. 153-66). L. J. Burpee, Alice joins immortals (*DR* July 194-204). Frank Chamberlain, radio criticism in *SN*. Hector Charlesworth, musical criticism in *SN*. Charles Clay, Antidote to "total" war (*DR* Jan. 425-31); Historical novels of 1940 (*CHR* March 51-9); So you'd like to be an author (*Pathfinder* Sept.). J. L. Duncan, T. E. Lawrence, portrait of an Englishman (*DR* April 71-6). Leon Edel, Henry James, war chapter, 1914-1916 (*UTQ* Jan. 125-38). Barker Fairley, R. M. Rilke, an estimate (*UTQ* Oct. 1-14). J. W. Falconer, Hundred years of "Punch" (*DR* July 170-76). E. G. Faludi, America and modern art (*CF* June 74-7). Helen Frye, Economy and arts (*CF* July 116-17); Societies and society (*CF* Aug. 150-1). Northrop Frye, Great Charlie (*CF* Aug. 148-50). Fergus Glenn, Death and newspapers (*CF* Feb. 351-2). Sir Wyly Grier, Sociability in art (*SN* July 26). Peter Hampton, Characteristics of genius (*Question Mark* Dec. 38-42). Caroline Harris, Applied science of Reinhold Niebuhr (*MAR* winter 50-9). Elizabeth Harrison, In nothing else so happy (*QQ* autumn 239-48). W. E. C. Harrison, Young Churchill (*QQ* winter 401-13). Stanley Hart, Intellectual curiosity: notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci (*McMaster University Q* Jan.). C. W. Jefferys, History in motion pictures (*CHR* Dec. 361-8). G. Wilson Knight, Four pillars of wisdom: I, Shakespeare and Nazi dictatorship; II, Goethe in 20th century; III, Byron, voice of Europe; IV, British view of Nietzsche (*Wind and Rain* winter 133-44); On eighteenth century nationalism (*English*, London, Eng., autumn). Graham McInnes, art criticism in *SN*. Sir Ernest MacMillan, Hitler and Wagnerianism (*QQ* summer 97-105). Sister Maura, Voice of New Zealand (*DR* Jan. 445-50). T. F. M. Newton, Study of poetry: quest or inquest? (*MN* spring 15-17, 53). Gilbert Norwood, Art of Eugene O'Neill (*DR* July 143-57). Maynard Robinson, Some problems in staging religious drama (*United Church Observer* Feb. 1). M. L. Ross, movie criticism in *SN*. P. D. Ross, Short word in English poetry (*CPM* April 7-11). J. A. E. Smart, Virginia Woolf (*DR* April 37-50). H. Steinhauer, letter to editor of *New Republic* on Fritz von Unruh (*New Republic* May 12). A. M. Stephen, Fifth column in poetry (*DR* Jan. 471-9). H. L. Stewart, Literature and learning five centuries ago (*QQ* spring 17-28); Philosophy in Renaissance art (*UTQ* July 401-16). Reginald Stewart, What is this business of conducting? (*Empire Club of Canada, addresses, 1939-40* 447-55). C. R. Tracy, American scholar to-day (*QQ* summer 143-8). M. W. Wallace, Jew in English literature [review of Modder's *Jew in literature of England*] (*Fellowship* Feb. 3-4). Clifford Webster, English ode in seventeenth century (*McMaster University Q* March 9-13, 20-1). J. S. Will, Anatole France and his critics (*UTQ* July 435-49).

See also II C; II D.

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D. Writings on Religion

Adams (F. D.), History of Christ Church [Anglican] Cathedral, Montreal (Montreal, Burton's Ltd., xii, 226, iv pp., $1.50). **Anon.,** Commemoration service: fiftieth anniversary of death of Sir John A. Macdonald, June 6th, 1891 (Kingston, Ont., 25 pp.); First hundred years: story of St. James's parish, Orillia (Orillia, Ont., Packet-Times Press, 25c.); St. Clement's [Anglican] Church, St. Clement's and Duplex Avenues, Toronto: history of Church, 1841-1941 (Toronto, Church, 16 pp.). **Baptist year book,** 1940, for Ontario and Quebec and Western Canada; ed. Rev. C. E. MacLeod (Toronto, Standard Pub. Co., 223 Church St., 362 pp.). **Beaton (K. J.),** Serving with sons of Shuh (Toronto, United Church of Canada, Committee on Missionary Education, 238 pp., 50c., bd. $1.00). **Beaton (M. E.),** Lanterns in China sky (Toronto, United Church of Canada, Committee on Missionary Education, 58 pp., 35c.). **Blanchard (Kathleen),** Stories of favourite hymns; with foreword by Archbishop of Rupert's Land [Most Rev. M. T. M. Harding] (Grand Rapids, Mich., Zondervan Pub. House, 118 pp., $1.00). **Butchart (Reuben)** comp., Old Everton and pioneer movement amongst Disciples of Christ in Eramosa Township, Upper Canada, from 1830 (Wellington County Historical Research Society, pub. no. 1; Toronto, compiler, 27 Albany Ave., x, 58 pp.). **Cameron (Frank),** Botany Church: records and memories of Botany Presbyterian Church and its successor, St. John's United Church, 1858-1941 (Howard, Ont., author, N ½ lot 9, Con. 3, 37 pp.). **Church of England in Canada,** Council for Social Service, Fight the good fight (Toronto, Church, General Board of Religious Education, 76 pp., 10c.); Council for Social Service, Malvern Conference (Bulletin 103, with supplement; Toronto, Church House, 604 Jarvis St., 12 pp., 4c.); Year book and clergy list, 1941 (Toronto, General Synod of Church of England in Canada, 218 pp., 75c.). **Cooke (A. E.),** Why I am not a British-Israelite (Vancouver, author, St. John's United Church, 20 pp., 10c.). **Doyle (Sister St Ignatius),** Marguerite Bourgeoys and her congregation (*see* VI A). **Dunham (B. M.)** ed., So great a heritage: historical narrative of Trinity United Church [Kitchener, Ontario], 1841-1941 (Kitchener, Cober Printing Service, 70 pp., $1.00). **Eisendrath (M. N.),** Great hatred (Toronto, Holy Blossom Temple, Bathurst St., 1940, 15 pp., 10c.). **Forster (H. G.),** Holy days (Toronto, Ryerson, 86 pp., $1.00). **Little (C. H.),** New Testament handbook (Rajahmundry, India, Sree Satyananda Press [Burlington, Iowa, Lutheran Literary Board], 196 pp., $1.00). **Little (Catharine),** Who will serve the king? (Toronto, Church of England in Canada, Committee on Older Girls' Work, 604 Jarvis St., 94 pp., 50c.). **Macdonald (G. A.),** Prayers (Toronto, Ryerson, 48 pp., $1.00). **McElheran (I. B.),** In steps of good physician (Toronto, Missionary Society of Church of England in Canada, 51 pp., 50c.). **Mathews (Basil),** Pattern and power for new world order (United Church of Canada, Committee on Missionary Education, 40 pp., 25c.). **Ontario Catholic year book and directory,** 1941 (Toronto, Newman Club, 89 St. George St., 116 pp., 50c.). **Presbyterian Church in Canada,** Acts and proceedings of sixty-seventh General Assembly, Toronto, Ont., June 4-11, 1941 (Toronto, Murray Printing Co., 341, vii pp.). **[Roman Collar],** This warfare (Toronto, Thorn Press, 141 pp., $1.25). **St. Paul (Mother M.),** From Desenzano to "The Pines": sketch of history of Ursulines of Ontario, with brief history of Order compiled from various sources; with foreword by Rt. Rev. A. P. Mahoney (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xviii, 387 pp., $4.00; revd. *CHR* Dec.). **Saunders (L. H.)** comp., Story of Orangeism: highlights in its origin and century and quarter of service to Christian church, Canada and Empire: with record of Orange lodges operating in Ontario West since 1830 (Toronto, Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West, 87 pp.). **Schofield (E. M.),** Charles Develier Schofield (*see* VI A). **Silcox (C. E.)** ed., Corpus unum: report of North American Ecumenical Conference, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, June 3 to 5 [Papers: G. F. Kingston, "Adequacy of church today," C. E. Silcox, "Ecumenical movement in Canada," and G. A. Sisco, "Ecumenical mission of church today"] (pub. for Conference Committee, N.Y., 297 Fourth Ave., Toronto, Sherbourne and Carlton Sts., 133 pp., 50c.); War and religion (Macmillan war pamphlets C series; Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, 30 pp., 10c.). **Stewart (H. L.),** Spirit of reformers, message from sixteenth century to twentieth: address in St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, April 23, at closing convocation, Pine Hill Divinity Hall (Halifax, author, Dalhousie University, [7] pp.). **Tyrer (A. H.),** And a new earth (*see* VI A). **United Church of Canada,** Year book, 1941 (Toronto, Church, 299 Queen St. W., xii, 643 pp.). **Walton (J. M.),** Loyalist Quaker settlement, Pennfield, N.B., 1783 (Aurora, Ont., author). **Yorkminster Baptist Church, Discussion Group,** Concerning religious instruction in public schools: conclusions resulting from addresses, study and discussion of this subject, January to July (Toronto, Church, 8 pp.).

F. H. Anderson, On a certain revival of enthusiasm (*UTQ* Jan. 182-96). Richard Davidson, Hymnary of United Church of Canada (*Ecumenical trends in hymnody*, ed. *H. C. Robbins, N.Y., 67-77); Purpose of theological seminary (*Crozer Q* April). Antoine d'Eschambault, Catholic church in Manitoba (*Culture* June 224-6). Sir Robert Falconer, Ideals of religion [review of A. C. Bradley's *Ideals of religion*] (*UTQ* Jan. 228-35). A. L. Fleming, First coming of civilization to North (*C Churchman* Sept. 25, Oct. 2). A. C. Forrest, Bible ignorance in Canadian youth (*SN* Dec. 13). S. M. Gilmour, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church" (*QQ* winter 375-86). V. H. Harbord, Cathedral of Holy Trinity, New Westminster (*C Churchman* Jan.

30). H. A. Kent, Christianity and national defence (*see* VI F (a)). W. B. Kerr, Christianity and business (*DR* Jan. 407-16); Churches' role in present conflict (*Sentinel,* Chicago, Sept. 4, 18). Miles Ingloriosus (*pseud.*), Premature obituary for Lycidas [Charles Clayton Morrison] (*United Church Observer* March 15). T. R. Millman, David Chabrand Delisle, 1730-1794 (*Montreal Churchman* Feb., March 14-15, 14-16). R. E. K. Pemberton, Ichabod: churches' ignominy (*CF* June 83-4). H. A. Porter, Story of mother parish: historic Trinity [Anglican] Church, Saint John, N.B., celebrates its sesquicentennial (*C Churchman* Dec. 18). Henri Saint-Denis, Is there a religious problem in the capital? (*Culture* June 221-3). G. Y. Schierholtz, Modern missionary in rural Alberta [Elizabeth Jones Walker] (*Family Herald and Weekly Star* March 19); Pioneer missionary [Sister Claire] (*Magnificat,* Manchester, N.H., Oct. 317-19). J. R. P. Sclater, Moral equivalent to devotion of Nazi youth (*United Church Observer* Jan. 15, Feb. 1). C. E. Silcox, Alliance with Russia? (*see* VI F (a)); Canadian churches and postwar reconstruction (*Religion in life* autumn 543-7); Church and anti-Semitism: plea for new rapprochement (*C Churchman* Feb. 6); Epistle to American Christians (*Christianity and Crisis,* N.Y., Aug. 11); Religious peace in Canada? (*Food for Thought* Oct. 6-16); Why anti-Semites hate Christ: study in Hitleresque pathology (*Churchman,* N.Y., Jan. 1); Why British-Israel is menace in Canada (*SN* July 19); *see also* editorials, etc., in *Fellowship.* Henry Somerville, Church and society (*SN* May 31). G. W. Spragge, *Christian Recorder* [122nd anniversary] (*C Churchman* Oct. 9, 16). J. J. Talman, Bishop Strachan (*see* VI E). Constance Young, Religious education for tomorrow (*United Church Observer* Feb. 15).

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E. Writings on Education

Calvin (D. D.), Queen's University at Kingston: first century of Scottish-Canadian foundation, 1841-1941 (Kingston, Trustees of University [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], xiv, 321 pp., $2.50; revd. *CHR* Dec., *DR* Oct., *QQ* autumn, *SN* June 28). **Canada, Department of Trade and Commerce, DBS,** Higher education in Canada, 1938-40 (Ottawa, KP, 56 pp., 35c.); Libraries in Canada, 1938-40 (*see* II A). ***Fairclough (H. R.),** Warming both hands (*see* II B). **First Canadian Hazen Conference,** Influence of university in Canada on life of student (Hazen Conferences, 26 pp.). **[Grierson (John)],** Education and new order (Democracy and citizenship series no. 7; Toronto, C Assoc. for Adult Education and C Inst. of International Affairs, 15 pp., 10c.). **Harrison (W. E. C.),** Universities are dangerous (Toronto, Oxford, iv, 55 pp., 25c.; revd. *CF* Feb. 1942, *QQ* spring 1942). **Jackson (R. W. B.)** and **Ferguson (G. A.),** Studies on reliability of tests (Bulletin 12, Ontario College of Education, Dept. of Educational Research; Toronto, U of T Press, 132 pp., $1.00). **Lewis (Nellie),** Boys and girls at play (Toronto, Religious Education Council of Canada, 299 Queen St. W., 95 pp., 75c.). **McCutcheon (J. M.),** Public education in Ontario (Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, viii, 283 pp., $1.50). **MacKenzie (N. A. M.),** address at special convocation of Mount Allison University, Jan. 31 (Sackville, N.B., Mount Allison University). **Queen's University,** centenary volume, 1841-1941 (ltd. ed.; Toronto, Ryerson, xii, 189 pp., $2.50). **Royal Ontario Museum,** Report on educational activities for year ending 30th June (Toronto, Museum, 7 pp.). **Sanderson (C. R.),** address to graduating class of St. Joseph's Hospital, Toronto, June 4 (Toronto, author, Toronto Public Libraries, 214 College St., 7 pp.). **The Varsity,** 60th anniversary number, March 14 (Toronto, U of T Press, 48 pp., 10c.). **Vroom (F. W.),** King's College, chronicle, 1789-1939: collections and recollections (Halifax, Imperial Pub. Co., xii, 160 pp., $2.50; revd. *CHR* Dec., *DR* July). **Wallace (R. C.)** ed., Some great men of Queen's: Grant, Watson, Dupuis, Cappon, Jordan, Shortt [Chapters by W. T. McCree, J. M. MacEachran, W. A. Mackintosh, W. E. McNeill, J. Matheson, J. R. Watts] (Toronto, Halifax, Ryerson, vi, 133 pp., $1.50; revd. *CHR* Dec., *DR* Jan. 1942, *QQ* autumn, *SN* Sept. 27). **Yorkminster Baptist Church, Discussion Group,** Concerning religious instruction in public schools (*see* VI D).

Marcelle Abell, What is wrong with teaching of French? (*DR* Oct. 299-312). E. R. Adair, Study of history at McGill University (*Culture* April 51-62). His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, Rectorial address (*Queen's University, centenary volume, 1841-1941* 1-7). Martin Baldwin, Exhibition as medium for study and teaching of history (*CHA* 55-64). J. W. Barnett, Rowell-Sirois report: reply to Dr Cameron (*School* April 686-91). E. F. Beach, McGill School of Commerce (*MN* spring 17-19). E. G. Berry, Experiment in liberal education (*QQ* summer 126-33). W. E. Blatz, Security (*School* Feb. 499-503). Wilfrid Bovey, Education and Services (*CGJ* Feb. 98-106). W. H. Brittain, Macdonald College and its work (*MN* summer 15-18, 33). D. D. Calvin, Stamp of Queen's (*QQ* autumn 209-15). M. A. Cameron, Education and Rowell-Sirois report (*School* Jan. 424-7). P. G. C. Campbell, [Queen's] University forty years ago (*QQ* autumn 249-57). Canadian Historical Review, Social sciences in post-war world: symposium (*see* VI F (a)). Henry Carr, Very Reverend J. R. Teefy (*see* VI A). E. A. Collard, McGill campus in other days (*MN* autumn 25-7, 36). E. A. Corbett, Adult education, its aims (*C School J* Oct. 305-6, 330); "But is it education?" (*QQ* winter 388-400). A. B. Currie, Civic training and commercial education (*Proceedings*, Ontario Commercial Education Association, April); Democracy at work in classroom (*Educational Record* Jan. 17-20); Larger unit of school administration in Alberta (*C Farm Problems*, sociological series no. 4, Feb. 1-18). C. M. Diserens, Parental acceptance and rejection and their influence on child's behaviour (*Les parents et l'enfant*, *see* French lists). F. S. Dunlop, Identification, description and development of intellectually gifted (*Les parents et l'enfant*, *see* French lists). Frederick Edwards, School goes to camp [classes given by Canadian Legion War Services] (*Mac*. Feb. 15). Sir Robert Falconer, Hundred years in humanities and social sciences (*Queen's University, centenary volume, 1841-1941* 31-46). H. C. Fay, English and Canadian schools (*Yearbook of agricultural co-operation, 1941*, ed. Horace Plunkett Foundation, London, Eng., 14-27). H. J. Hamilton, First 100 years of Queen's (*SN* Oct. 11). Peter Hampton, Child genius after eight years (*C School J* Sept. 273-5); Choice of vocation (*Vocational Education News* Feb. 7-8); Education for morality (*Progressive Teacher* May, 3, 28); Family background (*C School J* Nov. 337-8, 361); Heredity and environment in early development (*Current and Psychology Digest* Dec. 2-5). John Hughes, Invitation to enterprise (*Teachers' Mag*. Feb. 14-16). F. C. James, McGill associates, McGill University, 1941 (*MN* summer 26-8, 30). Watson Kirkconnell, Democracy for Canadians (*C School J* June 206). R. S. Lambert, Fair chance for every child—why not? need for national standards in education (*Food for Thought* March 3-12); Learning and—what next? sizing-up of adult education (*Food for Thought* Feb. 3-12). Rev. N. M. Leckie, Commemoration service address (*Queen's University, centenary volume, 1841-1941* 119-36). Jessie Lucas, Place of frontier college (*OLR* Feb. 31-3). Aida McAnn, Educational trends in New Brunswick (*PA* summer 193-8). T. W. L. MacDermot, Conference on education (*CF* Oct. 215-17). L. A. MacKay, About tradition and modern education (*SN* July 26); Functions of high school (*SN* Aug. 2). Carlton McNaught, Democracy and our universities (*CF* Feb. 333). A. G. L. McNaughton, Research in Canada (*Bulletin*, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Oct. 327-34). W. E. McNeill, Story of Queen's: address during Queen's University centenary, Oct. (*Queen's University, centenary volume, 1841-1941* 8-23). H. H. Madill, School of Architecture, University of Toronto (*JRAIC* Feb. 26-8). T. H. Matthews, Sir William Dawson discusses his job (*MN* summer 31-2). J. H. Michael, Friars School fifty years ago (*North Wales Chronicle* Sept. 26). E. L. Morley, Early school days in Milverton (Milverton *Sun* March 20). A. S. Mowat, What is wrong with our schools? (*PA* autumn 1-4). P. I. Murray, "Visites interprovinciales" bridges gap (*SN* Dec. 13). W. C. Murray, University of Saskatchewan (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 95-117). J. W. Noseworthy, School—bulwark of democracy (*CF* Sept. 168-70). M. S. Osborne, School of Architecture, University of Manitoba (*JRAIC* Feb. 20-2). Eivion Owen, *Odi et amo* (*School and Society* Sept. 27 253-5). J. E. Robbins (ed.), Recent advances in field of education (*Canada year book* 876-83). O. R. Russell, Placing evacuee children in Canadian schools (*SN* Feb. 8). Peter Sandiford, Department of Educational Research in University of Toronto (*School* Jan. 433-8); Parents and heredity (*Les parents et l'enfant*, *see* French lists); Transfer of training (*Encyclopedia of educational research*, American Educational Research Association, 1306-13). P. C. Shapiro, Michael goes to school in Canada (*SN* April 26). A. N. Shaw, Macdonald physics laboratory in wartime (*MN* autumn 7-12, 34-6). F. D. L. Smith, Revolution in education (*SN* Nov. 8). L. H. Smith and A. M. Wright, Canada: reading guide for children and young people (*see* II B). G. W. Spragge, John Strachan's contribution to education (*CHR* June 147-58); Joseph Lancaster in Montreal (*CHR* March 35-41). J. J. Talman, Bishop Strachan (*C Churchman* Sept. 18). Griffith Taylor, Geography at University of Toronto (*CGJ* Sept. 152-4). P. J. Turner and John Bland, School of Architecture, McGill University (*JRAIC* Feb. 23-5). R. C. Wallace, Education for people (*Think* VII [9] 29, 70); Looking forward in education (*Queen's University, centenary volume, 1841-1941* 137-51). F. H. Wooding, Educating troops (*CS* Jan. 55-60).

Reports. University of Toronto: Hon. and Rev. H. J. Cody, President's report for year ending 30th June (Toronto, U of T Press, 175 pp.); Report of Board of Governors for year ended 30th June, 1940 (Toronto, KP, 165 pp.). *See also* reports from Universities of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Western Ontario, and from Dalhousie, McGill, McMaster, and Queen's Universities; *University College Bulletin*, *Trinity College* and *Victoria College Bulletin*, Toronto; annual reports of Dominion and Provincial Departments of Education.

For series of articles on teaching of philosophy in C universities by Brother Azarias, G. S. Brett, F. W. Hill, W. C. Keirstead, R. C. Lodge, R. D. MacLennan, R. C. Wallace, *see Culture* Dec.

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F. Comment on Current Events and Problems

(a) The War

Andrew (G. C.), Canada at war: report of round table at annual conference, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Kingston, Ontario, May (Toronto, U of T Press, 11 pp., 10c.). **Anon.,** British Commonwealth air training plan (Ottawa, KP, 12 pp.); Canadian wartime economic control measures (N.Y., Inst. of International Finance, 90 Trinity Plaza, 50c.); Dominion of Canada Income War Tax Act, including excess profits tax and other related measures, 1941 ed. (Montreal, Toronto, Kingsland Co., 123 pp., $1.25); War-time wage policy of Dominion government (Bulletin no. 5, Queen's University, School of Commerce and Administration, Industrial Relations Section; Kingston, Ont., School, [iv], 16 pp.). **Avison (T. L.),** American dollars are hard to get: story of foreign exchange control in Canada (Behind the headlines series no. 6; Toronto, C Assoc. for Adult Education and C Inst. of International Affairs, 19 pp., 10c.). **Back (Eleanor),** *see* **Saunders (S. A.)** and. ***Beckles (Gordon),** Canada comes to England (London, Hodder and Stoughton [Toronto, Musson], 166 pp., $1.50; revd. *TLS* Jan. 10 1942). **Booth (J. F.),** Canadian agriculture in post-war period: address at annual meeting of National Dairy Council, Toronto, Oct. 28 (Ottawa, Council, 10 pp., mimeo.). **Brewin (Andrew),** Labour and war (Behind the headlines series no. 5; Toronto, C Assoc.

for Adult Education and C Inst. of International Affairs, 20 pp., 10c.). **Brockington (L. W.)**, Canada to United States: four international broadcasts (Ottawa, Director of Public Information, 30 pp.). **Canada, Department of National War Services**, National War Services Regulations, 1940 (consolidation, 1941; Ottawa, KP, 28 pp., 25c.). **Canada, Director of Public Information:** Address to Houses of Parliament, given by *Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Dec. 30 (Canada and the war series; Ottawa, KP, 1942, 11 pp.); Canada at war: summary of Canada's part in war (monthly releases; Ottawa, KP); Canada supplies tools of war! (Ottawa, Director, 36 pp.); Churchill in Ottawa (Ottawa, Director, [22] pp., ill.); War on all continents: I, Declaration of existence of state of war between Canada and Hungary, Roumania and Finland; II, Declaration of existence of state of war between Canada and Japan; III, Declaration of existence of state of war between United States and Japan, Germany, and Italy [statements by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dec. 6, 8, 11] (Canada and the war series; Ottawa, KP, 14 pp.); We are not alone: six addresses by representatives in Canada of governments of Poland, The Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Greece, broadcast over CBC (Ottawa, Director, 40 pp.). **Canada, Dominion of,** Defence of Canada Regulations, 1941 (consolidation; Ottawa, KP, 73 pp.); Proclamations and Orders in Council relating to war, vol. IV (Ottawa, KP, 229 pp.); Special Committee on War Expenditures, Minutes of proceedings and evidence (pub. at intervals; Ottawa, KP). **Canada, Wartime Prices and Trade Board,** Price control in Canada, comp. by K. R. Wilson (Booklet no. 1; Ottawa, KP, 40 pp.; revd. *CF* April 1942). **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,** We have been there: authoritative reports by qualified observers who have returned from war zones, as presented over CBC national network [Addresses by A. E. Altherr, John Bird, R. T. Bowman, S. R. Davis, Davidson Dunton, L. B. Pearson, Brigadier Maurice Pope] (Toronto, CBC Publications Branch, 144 pp., 25c.). **Canadian Geographical Journal,** New Canadian corps (*see* **Stacey (C. P.)**). **Cecil-Smith (E.)**, Red ally: estimate of Soviet life and Soviet power (Handy library; Toronto, Adam Pub. Co., Suite 403, 455 Spadina Ave., 128 pp., 25c.). **Child (Philip)** and **Holmes (J. W.)**, Dynamic democracy; with foreword by Sir Robert Falconer [extension of article by Philip Child in *UTQ*, April] (Behind the headlines series no. 9; Toronto, C Assoc. for Adult Education and C Inst. of International Affairs, 24 pp., 10c.). **Co-operative Commonwealth Federation,** New order shall arise: statements on policy of Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.) in present struggle against Nazis and Fascists (Ottawa, National Office of C.C.F., 1940, 24 pp., 10c.). **Dafoe (J. W.)** ed., Canada fights: American democracy at war [Chapters by Percy Corbett, Grant Dexter, G. V. Ferguson, Bruce Hutchison, B. T. Richardson] (N.Y., Farrar and Rinehart [Toronto, S. J. Reginald Saunders], viii, 280 pp., $2.50; revd. *NYT* April 27, *UTQ* July). **Empire Club of Canada,** Addresses delivered to members during year 1939-40 [Addresses by C. P. Beaubien, R. B. Bennett, Wilfrid Bovey, Charles Camsell, H. J. Cody, G. A. Drew, I. C. Fallis, Jean-Charles Harvey, T. H. Hogg, G. E. 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VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES

A. Canadian Fields

British Columbia Historical Quarterly, vol. V [Papers by H. A. Collison, E. P. Creech, *D. C. Davidson, W. N. Draper, F. W. Howay, W. E. Ireland, F. W. Laing, W. K. Lamb, R. L. Reid, T. A. Rickard] (Victoria, KP, 311 pp.). **Canadian Catholic Historical Association,** Report, 1939-40 [Papers by Brother Alfred, H. Carr, G. Mullins, J. R. O'Gorman, W. L. Scott, T. J. Walsh] (Ottawa, Society, J. F. Kenney, secr., 133 Rideau Terrace, 103 pp.). **Canadian Historical Review,** vol. XXII [Papers by C. Clay, C. T. Currelly, O. C. Elliott, G. S. Graham, H. A. Innis, C. W. Jefferys, K. E. Kidd, G. Lanctot, R. S. Longley, A. R. M. Lower, A. J. E. Lunn, D. L. McDougall, R. O. MacFarlane, D. C. Masters, E. A. Mitchell, W. L. Smith, G. W. Spragge, G. F. G. Stanley, R. G. Trotter, W. S. Wallace] (Toronto, U of T Press, 488 pp.). **Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science,** vol. VII [Papers by H. F. Angus, S. Bates, E. F. Beach, V. W. Bladen, G. E. Britnell, E. Charles, H. McD. Clokie, J. A. Corry, A. W. Currie, R. MacG. Dawson, W. Eggleston, R. L. Jones, F. E. La Violette, C. W. Leach, D. C. MacGregor, R. A. MacKay, W. A. Mackintosh, C. B. Macpherson, A. F. W. Plumptre, B. M. Stewart, S. B. Stocking, J. R. Tolmie] (Toronto, U of T Press, 624 pp.). **Canadian Military Institute,** Selected papers from transactions of Institute, 1940-41, together with report for 1940 and list of members, no. 35 (Toronto, Military Pub. Co., 19 Melinda St., 91 pp.). **Carrothers (W. A.),** British Columbia fisheries; with foreword by H. A. Innis (Political economy series no. 10; Toronto, U of T Press, xvi, 137 pp., $2.00; revd. *CF* Feb. 1942). **Coleman (A. P.),** Last million years: history of Pleistocene in North America; edited by G. F. Kay, with foreword by E. S. Moore (Toronto, U of T Press, xii, 216 pp., $3.50; revd. *CGJ* Oct., *DR* Oct., *QQ* summer). **Corey (A. B.),** Crisis of 1830-1842 in Canadian-American relations (Relations of Canada and United States series, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Toronto, Ryerson; New Haven, Yale University Press, xviii, 203 pp., $3.25; revd. *DR* Jan. 1942, *New England Q* Dec.). **Fleming (R. H.)** ed., Minutes of Council, Northern Department of Rupert Land, 1821-1831; with introduction by H. A. Innis (Publications of Champlain Society, Hudson's Bay Company series III; Toronto, Society, lxxviii, 480 pp.; revd. *BCHQ* Oct., *CHR* Dec.). **Graham (G. S.),** Sea power and British North America, 1783-1820: study in British colonial policy (Harvard historical studies no. 46; Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, xiv, 302 pp., $3.50; revd. *BCHQ* Jan. 1942, *CHR* Sept., *New England Q* Dec.). **Haythorne (G. V.)** and **Marsh (L. C.),** Land and labour: social survey of agriculture and farm labour market in Central Canada (McGill University social research series no. 11; London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford [Montreal, McGill University, Social Research Offices], 525 pp., $4.00; revd. *CF* Jan. 1942). **Innis (H. A.)** ed., Essays in transportation, in honour of W. T. Jackman [Papers by W. M. Drummond, G. P. deT. Glazebrook, Herbert Marshall, W. G. Scott, N. D. Wilson] (Toronto, U of T Press, viii, 165 pp., $2.50). **Kerr (W. B.),** Maritime provinces of British North America and the American Revolution (Sackville, N.B., Busy East Press, iv, 172 pp.). **Landon (Fred),** Western Ontario and American frontier (Relations of Canada and United States series, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Toronto, Ryerson; New Haven, Yale University Press, xviii, 305 pp., $3.50; revd. *CHR* March 1942). **McIlwraith (T. F.)** ed., Report on current research in social sciences in Canada (*see* II A). **Martell (J. S.),** Documentary study of provincial finance and currency, 1812-36; prepared under direction of D. C. Harvey (Bulletin of Public Archives of Nova Scotia II, no. 4; Halifax, Public Archives, 73 pp.). **Martin (Chester)** ed., Canada in peace and war: eight studies in national trends since 1914 [Papers by V. W. Bladen, A. Brady, D. G. Creighton, R. MacG. Dawson, G. P. deT. Glazebrook, H. A. Innis, C. Martin, F. H. Underhill] (London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, xx, 244 pp., $1.50; revd. *Culture* Sept., *DR* Jan. 1942, *QQ* winter). **Moore (E. S.),** American influence in Canadian mining; with foreword by H. A. Innis

(Political economy series no. 9; Toronto, U of T Press, xxii, 144 pp., $2.25; revd. *CHR* Sept., *CJEPS* Nov., *QQ* summer). **Okanagan Historical Society,** Ninth report [Papers by B. R. Campbell, F. W. Laing, L. Norris, M. A. Ormsby, S. Patten] (Vernon, B.C., Society, 75 pp., $1.00; revd. *BCHQ* Jan. 1942). **Parkinson (J. F.)** ed., Canadian war economics (*see* VI F (a)). **Patterson (George),** More studies in Nova Scotian history (Halifax, Imperial Pub. Co., 180 pp., cloth $2.00, paper $1.50; revd. *CHR* March 1942). **Plumptre (A.F.W.),** Canadian war finance; Mobilizing Canada's resources for war (*see* VI F (a)). **Riddell (R. G.)** ed., Canadian Historical Association, Report of annual meeting held at Kingston, May 22-24, with historical papers [by Martin Baldwin, G. S. Graham, W. E. Ireland, F. H. Soward, G. N. Tucker] (Toronto, U of T Press, 104 pp.). **Royal Society of Canada,** Transactions, series 3, vol. XXXV, sect. 2, meeting of May, 1941 [Historical papers by R. Bentham, L. J. Burpee, W. S. Fox, D. Jenness, A. S. Morton, W. S. Wallace] (Toronto, U of T Press, 153 pp.). **St. Paul (Mother M.),** From Desenzano to "The Pines" (*see* VI D). **Soward (F. H.), Parkinson (J. F.), MacKenzie (N. A. M.),** and **MacDermot (T. W. L.),** Canada in world affairs: pre-war years (issued for C Inst. of International Affairs; London, Toronto, N.Y., Oxford, xiv, 343 pp., $3.00; revd. *CF* April, *QQ* winter, *SN* March 29). **Willis (John)** ed., Canadian boards at work [Papers by D. W. Buchanan, J. A. Corry, T. N. Dean, George Farquhar, Jacob Finkelman, S. J. McLean, R. B. Whitehead, E. F. Whitmore, R. L. Winton] (Dalhousie University, Inst. of Public Affairs, studies; Toronto, Macmillan, xxxix, 190 pp., $2.00; revd. *CJEPS* Nov., *QQ* autumn). **Woodsworth (C. J.),** Canada and Orient: study in international relations (issued for C Inst. of International Affairs; Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, xiv, 321 pp., $3.00; revd. *DR* Jan. 1942). **York Pioneer and Historical Society,** Report for year 1940 (Toronto, Society, N. F. Caswell, secr., 124 Spruce Hill Rd., 24 pp.).

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B. Other Fields

(a) Language and Literature

English

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Buchanan (M. A.), Catalogue of Spanish periodicals in Toronto (*see* II A). **Steinhauer (Harry)** and **Walter (Felix),** Omnibus of French literature: I, From Renaissance to Revolution; II, Nineteenth century (N.Y., Macmillan [Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada], x, 631 pp., x, 629 pp., $3.00 each).

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W. H. Alexander, Four suggestions for Seneca, *Ep. mor.* civ (*American J of Philology* Oct. 485-9); *Hic aquatio:* Cicero, *De Officiis* iii, xiv, 59 (*Classical J* Feb. 290-3); Julius Caesar in pages of Seneca the philosopher (*RSC Transactions* sec. 2, 15-28); Seneca's *Epistulae morales*; text emended and explained (lxvi-xcii) (*University of California Publications in Classical Philology* vol. xii 135-64). N. J. DeWitt, Pseudolus and Hannibal's elephant (*Classical Philology* vol. xxxvi). N. W. DeWitt, Epicurean kinetics (*Classical Philology* Oct. 365-70); Pro, prope, procul (*Classical J* Oct. 32-4). A. K. Griffin, Story of Trojan horse (*DR* Oct. 331-40). E. A. Havelock, Riddle of Plato's politics [review of Winspear's *Genesis of Plato's thought*] (*CF* April 15-19). Skuli Johnson, Note on Tibullus, i, i, 1-4 (*Classical J* Feb. 295-7); Sophocles, *Ajax* 112: study in Sophoclean syntax and interpretation (*American J of Philology* April 214-18). L. A. MacKay, Syntactical experiment of Sallust (*Classical Philology* July 280). Gilbert Norwood, Mox (*Classical J* April 421-3); Pindar, *Olympian* vi, 82-88 (*Classical Philology* Oct. 394-6); Pindar, *Pythian* ii, 72 ff. (*American J of Philology* July 340-43); Virgil, *Georgics* iv, 453-527 (*Classical J* March 354-5). O. J. Todd, Aristotle's *Politics*, iv, xii, 11-13; text and interpretation (*American J of Philology* Oct. 416-25); Caesura rediviva (*Classical Philology* vol. xxxvii).

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(c) Social Sciences

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VIII. HANDBOOKS, SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS, ETC.

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